Legislative Business.

THE TRAVANCORE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS BILL.

PRESIDENT: The House was dealing with the Travancore Medical Practitioners Bill and Dr. Tirumurti was on his feet when the House adjourned yesterday.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Legal Remembrancer*): The motion for the circulation of the Bill does not arise at the second reading. Under the Standing Orders the only motion that will be possible is for recommittal.

PRESIDENT: If the motion for circulation is defeated then the motion for the adjournment of the Bill *sine die* can be moved. The idea underlying most of the remarks that have been made is that the frame-work of the Bill is wrong and that therefore honourable members want some other consideration to be given to it. I regard it as a dilatory motion. It is for the Honourable House to decide whether the system of quack practice should continue or whether it should be put a stop to.

It may be mentioned in passing that before much further discussion takes place, any amendment or alteration of the Bill designed to secure that every system of medicine should be recognised, I am sure, will be regarded with sympathy by the House and Government. The object, so far as I can gather, of this Bill and the only object which is worth keeping in mind is that no person whether he calls himself a homeopath, allopath or dentist will be allowed to practise unless he is property qualified. In other words if there is a Homeopath, Ayurveda Vaidyan or Allopath, the question is whether he is fit to be a Homeopathic, Ayurvedic or Allopathic practitioner. It is not the intention; nor would it be consistent with common sense, to think of an Allopath sitting in judgment over the Siddha Valdyan or a man like myself sitting in judgment over the Allopath, or all of them sitting in judgment over the system followed by Mahatma Gandhi, *viz.*, 'mud pack'. He has told me that himself. In the morning he has 'mud pack' on the head, at noon on his body and in the evening on his legs; and he says that all doctors may give up their system of treatment and start 'mud pack'. If all the doctors say that 'mud pack' system is the most effective, we have no quarrel. If that idea is to be understood then there would not be so much of excitement over this matter as I found yesterday.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI (*Co-opted for the Bill*): As I said yesterday, there is no ground for the recommittal of this Bill again to the Select Committee.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): In view of the reply from the Chair I do not wish to.....

PRESIDENT: This is purely a matter for the decision of the House. It is not an administrative question. Take for instance the High Court Act (Amendment) Bill. Certain administrative conveniences and inconveniences had to be considered by Government and they had to

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take a definite line in regard to those matters. There are other subjects of legislation in which the administrative side of Government as such, the Head of the Government as such, has no right to intervene or to influence decision. He might try to influence debate or discussion but he has no right to influence decision. The success of this measure will depend exactly on the proportion and the extent to which there is public sympathy and co-operation forthcoming. Unless there is full co-operation in a measure of this kind, whatever be the personal opinion of the Chair, whatever be its ruling, there is no point in it. The fundamentals of the Bill ought to be approved or disapproved by the House exercising its initiative decision on a matter which, to some of us, seems to be of great and fundamental importance.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: I told the honourable members of this House yesterday that I am rather surprised and painfully surprised that this Bill has again to be recommitted to the Select Committee or that there is an attempt on the part of some honourable members of this House to adjourn it to a later date or to think of some dilatory methods by which this beneficial Bill may be delayed in being passed or that.....

PRESIDENT: I would appeal to the honourable member not to go into the dilatory aspect. If honourable members are persuaded to think that there are dangerous motives underlying this Bill, they are entitled to take every step available to them under the law to delay or prevent it being passed.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: The honourable member Mr. Sivathanu Pillai said that the large number of amendments have been introduced with a view to change the existing clauses in the Bill. But I may inform the honourable members of the House that when we pool all the amendments we will find that there will be only a few amendments. For instance, how are we to know which of the institutions are to be included in the schedule with regard to Homeopathy. The honourable member said that, if time had been given to him, he would have been in a position to judge about the efficiency or inefficiency of the various Homeopathic Schools and Colleges, mention of which has been made in the various amendments. But I may inform the honourable member that it is not the intention of any member of this House to inspect the colleges to know how they are working or how many of them are functioning, or to study the system of medicine, they are teaching. But it is a matter, which ought to be left to the Medical Council, when it is formed, to enquire into and find out which schools should be recognised, whether they belong to Homeopathy, Allopathy or any other system.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member's contention is that matters of detail should be decided by a special body qualified and designed for the purpose.

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RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: They will be judged better by men who are competent to judge them. Then a reference was made about the question of registration of Dentists. The Dentists from a separate class by themselves and as such they perform certain functions in the nature of allopathy. As to my friend Mr. Velu Pillai who said that medical men should not be law-makers. I may inform the House that medical men do not pretend to know law.

I do not know why he should have favoured a motion for recommittal. He said also that the allopaths are trying to drown homeopaths. It is not so. In Great Britain and America unlike in our country Homeopths have got to go through a five year's course; except in the matter of treatment there is no difference in the training for homeopathy and allopathy. In India many homeopaths possess diplomas or degrees for which they are not properly qualified. Thirdly he said about the treatment by mixed systems which will be very dangerous and is likely to lead to severe consequences. In the matter of practice allopaths do not associate, say, with Ayurveds. So the question of association does not arise. Then he said about the certificates that only qualified registered practitioners are competent to grant certificates.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Tiruvalla*): What is meant by these "registered practitioners"?

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: Registered practitioners are put into two classes: One, those who hold recognised qualifications and those who do not.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I take it that the hereditary practitioners are not registered practitioners?

PRESIDENT: Heredity is supposed to be a qualification. When he is born, he is supplied to be born with a knowledge of medicine.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI (*Trivandrum*): With regard to the view that I expressed that allopaths do not favour homeopthy, it is not from imagination that I stated so. I refer my friend to Homeopathic Record, Vol. XXIV of Pulliford.

PRESIDENT: It is a well-known historical fact that Dr. Hahnemann himself was an allopathic practitioner before he invented Homeopathy. I take the view that, when a question arises, Indian degrees should be given preference over foreign degrees as a means of fixing strict standards and of preventing people from getting cheap degrees. There are, of course, certain exceptions. It may very well be said in comparing the holders of foreign degrees and Indian degrees that the Indian degree holders should be preferred.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: In the light of what you have said I do not wish to say anything on the matter. My idea was to read a passage from this book. Dr. Tirumurti is a man in the profession and I am a layman. The only point I wish to say is that here is a statement by Pullford M. D. to ridicule Homeopathy. Homeopathists are as good as allopaths.

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RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: With regard to certificates it is the employers who are to specify from whom they will accept Certificates. So the question of certificates also need not be a bar to the passing of the Bill.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: May I know whether the function of the Medical Council is different from the Medical Associations?

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: Yes.

I do not know how we can have a better considered Bill. This bill has received careful considerations by the members of the Medical Committee. To say that the whole conception is wrong is not justified.

Mr. Jebamony Nadar says that, if the Government cannot find sufficient funds to have a school of Sidha Vaidyam, he will take up that question. Let him do so. The bill does not prevent the Government from considering the matter if he is so interested. There are many unrecognised schools and colleges for Sidha Vaidyam and Homeopathy. We have to find out whether these institutions are functioning properly or not. It is not at all proper to put into the schedule now the name of any such institutions. We do not know anything about their examinations or who conducts these examinations. We do not know anything now about the efficiency of such schools, whether they are for Sidha Vaidya or Homeopathy. Some institutions for them do exist in Travancore and they have to be considered by the Medical Council later on. Then he said that the Allopathic practitioners may be placed in a separate register apart from those of the other systems as Madras has done. What is the benefit after all? Why should we create superiority or inferiority complexes? So, my point is that, so far as this Bill is concerned, all medical practitioners should be placed on the same register though in different parts of it. Therefore I appeal to the honourable members to see that all the provisions, as published in this Bill, are immediately brought into effect. We shall take up the amendments one after another and see whether this Bill is properly worded according to law or not.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: May I know from the honourable member what is the justification for including dentistry? For long Dental Surgeons alone are treated as a separate category while in other systems like Ashtangahridaya there are eight parts. I have the names of these. It is not clear why dentistry alone is given separate representation.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: In other countries there is a separate Dental Act for registration of dentists.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR, (*Nominated*): I may say at the outset that I very much regret the motion for adjournment. Our approach to this question according to me, if I am right, must be from a different point. Much has been said about Allopathy, Homeopathy, Ashtangahridaya, Sidha Vaidyam and so on. No doubt their interests or class interests may certainly be kept in view. The legislation is no doubt to preserve their individual interests but a larger interest looms before us. This legislation to a great extent is in the interests of the

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masses of Travancore. The social interest in the regulation of practice of medicine must be kept in view by us when we deal with the legislation. The nature of our interest on a particular profession or a particular class of profession may be at times antagonists to what we attempt to do in the social well-being of the society. When we deal with the legislation this aspect will have to be kept in view. I do not profess to know any system of medicine unless it be that when the question of approaching a doctor arises I may consult my own interest or unless he comes to a court of law as a witness. And as a Legislator, which role I pretend to occupy today, I am only concerned with the interest of the people for whom we legislate. We are not legislating for practitioners. We are legislating for the people of Travancore. If we are satisfied that the organising of the medical practitioners has become desirable, the sooner we do it the better for everybody. Every person who practises a profession will take care of himself. After all what is being done by this Bill? The function of this Bill is only to create a body, a machinery, a medical council so to speak, for the purpose of regulating or determining the qualifications of the persons who are practising the profession of medicine and also the inter-relationship between the several members. Instead of Government assuming to itself the power of deciding in each case what should be done, an expert body of medical practitioners is created. That will be an autonomous body determining what should be done in the interests of the masses of the people. My view is that such a body will give greater prominence to the practitioners, if it is composed purely of medical men. I am afraid that they will be concerned with their own interests rather than of the body politic. So this is only a necessary step. Government cannot leave the matter entirely, as I would call it, to take care of itself. For this short reason, I think this Bill is necessary. The function of the modern State has expanded very much. It is not merely a police State. It has gone further. In fact it deserves to be called a State only if it takes measures for the well-being of the citizens and for the promotion of their prosperity; Education, Sanitation, Public Health—all these are matters which every modern State has to attend to. 30 or 40 years ago, it might have been a question of a so-called doctor advertising medicine. Now it is not so. The condition of society has changed. So many persons are practising. So there is greater room for deliberation and imposition. Therefore if we feel that the organisation of the profession and its regulation are necessary, this legislation should be passed. If we do not feel so, let us scrap this legislation. If the situation in Travancore does not require the organising of the profession and the regulation of it, then this House must scrap it. Once we consider it necessary we must pass it. It is not in the interests of the practitioners that we should pass the Bill. They will take care of themselves. Their interest is not to organise. They want free competition. If the interests of the masses require the Bill, let us have it.

After all what are the implications of this Bill? We are leaving it to the Medical Council to frame rules. In other words, is this a

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[Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar]

proper body? The Medical Council composed of Allopathic doctors, Homeopathic doctors, Sidha Vaidyans and Ayurveda Vaidyans will be a proper body to select persons to-practise with immunity on the health of the people.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Is there not a provision in Section 17 of the Bill for the constitution of sub-committees for each system?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: I am aware of it. But now I am only at the fringe of the Bill. The only question now is whether or not a body shall be constituted. There was the Bar Council legislation. We were clamouring for a legislation to regulate our conduct.

PRESIDENT: I suppose the honourable member is aware that in the very early days Government gave the license to each lawyer personally for attending the courts and if he did not attend the courts he was fined.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: The attempt is not to give any predominence to one system over another. A co-ordination sometimes requires the subordination of the whole organism. No progress can be had unless there is what is called co-ordination with subordination intermingled. Therefore there is no question of circulation or re-committal.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I move that the question be now put.

PRESIDENT: Well, the matter is so fundamental that I am not going to stifle discussion at this stage. Once this matter is settled one way or the other, the rest will be easy.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I was on my legs to put a question to Mr. Subramonia Aiyar, when Mr. Velayudhan Pillai got up. May I now put the question?

PRESIDENT: Very well.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Will the honourable member be in favour of people who practise cure for snake poison?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: My answer is that I am for regulating it also. From my experience the curing of snake poison stands on a slightly different footing. There are more quacks in it than real doctors.

PRESIDENT: The curing of snake poison is done by a kind of inspiration. I know a colleague of mine in the Bar, Mr. C. Ramachandra Rao Sahib, who had a hereditary cure for scorpion bite. Apparently it is a kind of individual or family inspiration.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: According to clause 2 (e), "Medical practice" means practice of healing human ailments, by any measure. It is well known that some of the heads of some wealthy and well-to-do families are able to cure ailments. Will they come under the Bill?

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MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: I would draw the attention of my friend to clause 36, the proviso to which says that the Government may exempt any person of class or persons.

PRESIDENT: But will the honourable member refer to clause 22 (I) (ii), which says "any person recognised by Our Government from among families of hereditary physicians of repute practising in Travancore"?

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: My honourable friend thinks that such persons who are specially recognised by Government should be allowed to practise medicine.

PRESIDENT: The idea is that there are some people so eminent that they would not care to be recognised by Government.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: Government may or may not recognise.

PRESIDENT: The argument is this. Government have power to recognise or not to recognise any person. I can take a degree in Homeopathy. As a matter of fact I have got a box of Homeopathic medicines still in my house. I can start as a homoepathic doctor immediately. I have studied a number of books on the subject. But I may say that I have not killed any of my friends. Is it the contention of the honourable member that Government should or should not recognise such a practitioner?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Recognition is one thing and exemption is another.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI (*Tovala* cum *Agastesvaram*): Sir, I am afraid that the motion for the circulation of this Bill has been very much misunderstood. It has been remarked that the motion is intended to be of a dilatory character. If I show that the mover and myself have no such idea in the least, the motion for circulation will be perfectly in order. Simply because the motion is for circulation, it should not be characterised as dilatory. At any rate, speaking for myself I can assure the Chair that my object in seconding it is based upon genuine and very reasonable causes. To me it is not understandable why it is said that it is intended to postpone discussion, and to obstruct the progress of the Bill in this Session.

PRESIDENT: I may at once mention why I said that it is dilatory. If it is not taken up in this session, it may not come up for some months. Government will necessarily have to consider the question of holding fresh elections. What decision they may come to is not certain at present. Probably this may be the last sitting of this House. These are matters which Government will have to consider very carefully. The whole question of the future of this House is still under the consideration of this Government. If the conditions in the State are such that new elections can be safely ordered, the Government are under a moral duty to order those elections. But if Government find that on account of petrol shortage and other difficulties this is not the time to order fresh elections, they will not do so. But the possibility of that has to be borne in mind by the legislature. That is why I said that the motion is dilatory.

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MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: The mover of this particular motion may not have the occasion to know this aspect which the Chair has now said. I myself did not know that if this Bill is not taken up for consideration in this Session, it cannot come up for months, as the Chair has envisaged. The main reason for my seconding the motion for circulation is this. The Bill was originally printed and published on the 8th of May last. According to the Standing Orders any Bill to be considered in this House requires at least three months interval before second reading. In other words it must be taken up on the 8th of August in the normal course which is yet to come. That is point No. 1.

With regard to the publication of this Bill, generally I associate the publication, in the Government Gazette, of a Bill, not only in the English language, but also to be immediately followed by publications in the Malayalam and Tamil languages. There was no Malayalam or Tamil translation of this Bill published in the Government Gazette, as is generally done in the cases of all Bills. Have I not then a right to demand for it? In fact, as the honourable Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar said, we do want to organize the practice of all systems of medicine. There is no doubt about that. I agree, in toto, with Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar of the necessity or desirability of regulating and organizing the different systems in the country, so that the patients who receive treatment at the hands of the medical practitioners may be safe from the hands of quacks. I am second to none in recognising the importance of securing the safety of the persons treated by the different practitioners in the country.

But, on the other hand, most of the practitioners in the Siddha system,—so far as I am concerned I may say that—come and pester me to give them a translation with regard to the different sections of the Bill, as they do not know English generally. They evinced keenness to know how this system of medicine is going to be organised and encouraged, how they would be affected by this Bill To give these people who are very large in number, the opportunity and facility to understand this Bill, is but reasonable. That is why I said I am for circulation. How could this be called dilatory tactics, I do not understand.

PRESIDENT: I would ask my honourable friend, Mr. Sivathanu Pillai two questions not so much for cross-examining, but for enabling him to deal with these importunate members of the Siddha group of practitioners. Supposing it were clearly understood that this legislation has not the object of making any differentiation in favour of Ayurveda or Allopathy as against the Siddha system, that the foundation, the conduct and the progress of the Siddha system will continue to be looked after with as much care by any body that is constituted under this Act as by the Government and that the tests in regard to the efficacy or the usefulness of a particular Siddha institution will be judged by a sub-committee brought into existence by the Medical

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Council; composed purely, solely, entirely of Siddha practitioners; and supposing it were equally understood that Government, having already in an inchoate way, no doubt but definitely associated itself with at least one Siddha institution in this State, there is no particular reason to think that the Government have any definite hostile ideas in regard to the Siddha system as such; supposing all these were made clear, are the other clauses of the Bill, of which no doubt, attention has been paid by the members of this Legislature, of such fundamental importance to the Siddha system as such, or to the Allopathic system as such or the Homeopathic system as such, as would preclude the impartial, equitable consideration of the claims and possibilities of each system? That is a matter which the Honourable Member may decide for himself and which he may deal with in his conversations with his friends.

MR. M. SIVATHANU PILLAI: I am sincerly and heartily thankful to the Chair for making this declaration on behalf of the Government. And at this juncture, I may even persuade myself to follow that advice, and request the mover of this motion the Honourable Member Mr. Jabamony Nadar to withdraw his motion for circulation and allow the House to go on with the further consideration of this Bill as revised by the Select Committee.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: I wish to say a few words, Sir. Your statement which you have made on behalf of the Government, has cleared many doubts which I entertained.

PRESIDENT: Yes, that is so.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: If, in the previous stages, the Government members had made it possible to make us understand the position, much of this discussion would have been averted.

PRESIDENT: The Honourable Member must be tolerant of the position of the Honourable Members on the Front Bench on the right hand side. They are functionaries of Government who cannot formulate policies by themselves. I am in a somewhat different position. When an occasion arises, when I find it necessary to resolve doubts or apprehensions which are existing, I find it incumbent upon myself to make a statement of policy. The Legal Remembrancer, or the Chief Secretary cannot obviously make such statements of policy.

SADASYATILIKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: I am not making any castigations upon them. I was merely pointing out a difficulty. When the Chair makes a statement, it puts the whole matter in a different way and even we feel that for a time our reasoning powers may have to suffer a set back.

PRESIDENT: I hope not.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: But you are in the Assembly only in the capacity of the President and not as the Dewan.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I am glad that the Honourable Member has raised this question. It is perfectly true. The contention of the honourable member is legitimate and I think he has done a public service in bringing it prominently to notice.

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[President]

The Dewan in this House, is normally and primarily, the Chairman of the House, And statements by the Dewan have to be specifically and formally made under the rules. It is, no doubt, open to technical objection if there is confusion of jurisdiction or function between the occupant of the Chair of this House and the occupant of the headship of the administration. The line is difficult to draw. It has been rendered more difficult because adequate precedent is not available elsewhere. In the Central Assembly, for instance, the Chairman or the President of the Assembly is a person who has nothing to do with executive functions. The Speaker of the House of Commons is not a member of Government. It is where this combination of functions is brought into existence that a balance has to be struck as to how far and on what occasions the President, as such, has to be superimposed upon the Head of the Administration or the Head of the Administration has to be superimposed on the President. I have taken the view—it is a personal view—that for the purpose of clarification of issues of policy, there is no point in myself, as President, remaining oblivious of the knowledge which I have derived and the experience which has been mine and the steps that have been taken by me in another capacity. If I were to shut my month and keep silent when a thing is taken as granted and which is against the policy of Government, then I would be driven to the expediency of invoking that special rule here, the rule which asks me to give notice to the Honourable Members that I am going to make a statement. I will have to make that notice every time I wanted to make a statement, So every five or ten minutes I will have to stand up and say 'I am going to make a statement. I have ceased to be the Chairman of this House for the time being'. That is not a possibility. So, on account of the obvious embarrassment that would be caused by such a course of conduct, I have no doubt, strictly transcended the rules of business to that extent. I have done that on account of the forbearance and the indulgence of my fellow members of the Legislature. If their opinion is that the other system would be better suited to the exigencies of the occasion, I am entirely open to reconsider the position.

SADASYATILAKA T.K. VELU PILLAI: The only point I want to make is this, if an official member is in a position.....

PRESIDENT: When the occupant of the Chair thus irregularly fulfils functions which are not entirely those of the Chair, he shall, to that extent, subject himself to all the rights and obligations of interrogation, castigation, bastinadoing. I want to make it absolutely clear that I shall regard that as necessitated by an irregularity to which the recipient of the castigation has rendered himself strictly liable, and I make this declaration openly and without reserve.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: I only want to say that habit prevents us from exercising that power, when the President is talking, especially when you are the President. My only submission to this House is this, that in matters of policy Government Members

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might find it difficult to explain. But in matters regarding the reasons and details of a Bill—I am making no personal remarks, they are all estimable men doing their best—we shall be able to get information in the early stages so that they also might agree with us. Now the difficulty is, we feel that we are on this side and they feel that they are on the other side. But they at the same time feel that they will get your support.

PRESIDENT: The Honourable Member is doing an injustice. I think the occupants of Benches on the right hand side have felt even more strongly than the occupants of the Benches on the left hand side a rather heavy hand from the Chair.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: But they can look to you as a source of inspiration whereas we cannot

PRESIDENT: Order, order. That is entirely the honourable member's mistake, If, for instance, the honourable member Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai, or Mr. Sivathanu Pillai, or Mr. Jebamoni Nadar had insisted on seeing me and asked what the intention of Government is in introducing legislation of this kind, which has got the object of shifting the Siddha system or some other system. I should have explained myself as fully and as comprehensively as I am now doing to the official members. Just as I invite for resolving without any reserve the doubts and difficulties of officials. Heads of department or the Legal Remembrancer or the Chief Secretary or the Advocate General, so likewise am I open to the non-official members. After all, I am only a fellowmember. As a member of the Assembly, I am the chief, no doubt, but I am a fellow member. If Honourable Members think that a grave injustice is done to one system of practice or that one class of practitioners are being given special advantages, it is open to them to come and ask me for explanation and I would be abdicating my duties if I do not do so.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: I must say that this side of the House is very grateful to you for that announcement. I only want to say that if any difficulties arise, the right of moving amendments may be given to us.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: ഈ ബില്ല് ഇപ്പോൾ പാസ്സാക്കേണ്ട എന്നുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം പല മെംബറന്മാർക്കും ഉണ്ട്. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി അനേകം ഭേദഗതികളും ഓരോരുത്തരും അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഈ ബില്ല് പാസ്സാകുന്നതിനു വളരെ കാലതാമസം വേണ്ടിവരും. ക്രൂടാതെ അതിൽ തക്കങ്ങളും പല മാതിരിവന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കും.

സിദ്ധവൈദ്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത് ഈ യുദ്ധപരിതസ്ഥിതിയിൽ മരുന്നിനു വലിയ വില കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ നല്ല മരുന്നുകളും മറ്റും അവരുടെ കൈവശം കാണുകയില്ല. രോഗികൾക്ക് അവർ വല്ലതുമൊക്കെ കൊടുത്തു ചിലപ്പോൾ അപായത്തിലും കലാശിക്കും. എന്നാൽ അലോപ്പതിക്കും ആയുർവേദത്തിനും ഈ വൈഷമ്യം ഇതു ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയില്ല.

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PRESIDENT : Order, order. The Honourable Member must not make sweeping observations at this time without also adverting to the fact that there is a school of thought the all systems of medicine are equally useful.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI ; സർ, ഈ ബില്ലിനെ ഞാൻ നല്ലതു പോലെ വായിച്ചു പഠിച്ചതിനു ശേഷമാണു പറയുന്നതു്. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ മി. തിരുമുത്തിയെ പ്രശംസിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ബില്ലിനെ താമസംവിനാ പാസ്സാക്കണമെന്നു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR : (*Karunagapalli cum Kartigapalli*) : Ebullitions from all sides of the House regarding this Bill show the interest the members are evincing in it. On one side the opposition to the Bill is made strong by the mere fact that one system of medicine is given preference over another system. Every system, either western or eastern, indigenous or foreign, has its own advantages and disadvantages. But because of certain peculiar considerations, because of certain advantages conferred on certain systems in the past, they have gained popularity and advantages over the other systems. Now that there is a promise that every system will be getting adequate representation, adequate treatment, at the hands of the legislature, there is no need for any misconception. On the other side, the official side, there seems to be the opinion that when we say that the Bill should be postponed to another session, we are using obstructive tactics, and that we are not for allowing the Bill to pass into law. Sir, we are intelligent enough, educated enough and experienced enough to understand that this Bill is a necessity and by this we will be able to put down the havoc done by quacks to humanity. So, when we argue that this Bill should be postponed to another session it is not our intention and it will never be our intension that it should die out. Mr. Sivathanu Pillai was telling us in the House that Tamil and Malayalam versions of the Bill were not given. That may have handicapped a good many. I ask, Sir, if the people want to know more about the Bill and the treatment afforded to different systems of medicine, why not supply them those versions—translations. Why not we allow them some time more to know more about the Bill so that they may have clearer ideas of it. That will, I am confident, only make support the Bill in a stronger manner than at present.

Sir, you said yesterday that another session of the House will have to be convened for a particular purpose after a month or two. If that is so this Bill can be taken up for discussion then. There is according to you a possibility of dissolving the House after this session itself. That is the best service you can do to this country. Whether that is to be done or not, I fear from the number of amendments that have been tabled, that this Bill cannot be finished at the present session. The number of amendments exceeds 150.

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PRESIDENT: All that I said was that if we are not able to finish the legislative business during the current session, it may be necessary to go ahead with the Bill in some such intermediary session very shortly.

MR. KANNANTHODATH JANARDANAN NAIR: So, I take it that even if we were not able to finish the 150 amendments today itself, we will either have to convene another session or even if the House is dissolved the subject will have to be taken up at the next meeting of the Assembly. I do not see any harm in adopting such a course. By doing so we will also have, by the time, given Malayalam and Tamil versions of the Bill, and those who complain at present will have time enough to study and understand the Bill in all its aspects. The hurry which has to some extent frightened them can also be avoided.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN (*Pattanamthitta*): Sir, the motion before the House is for recirculation of the Bill. The main arguments advanced by the honourable member who moved for re-circulation of the Bill are (1) that the Bill as revised by the Select Committee was not published and (2) the absence of Malayalam and Tamil translations of the Bill. I submit, Sir, these two were substantially the arguments raised by another honourable member who moved for recommitting the Bill to a select committee. That motion for recommittal of the Bill to a select committee has been ruled out. So I submit, strictly, this motion should also be ruled out.

PRESIDENT: But this motion is perfectly in order.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Then, coming to the merits of the Bill, with regard to the question that the Bill has not been published in Malayalam and Tamil, I ask, what is the object in publishing the Bill in those languages. I understand that the object of that is, that persons who are going to be affected by this Bill may read it and understand and if they have any suggestions or improvements to make in it, they may move Government formally or they may give necessary instructions to the members of the Assembly to make the necessary amendments, in this Assembly when the Bill is taken up here. Now there are 157 amendments to this Bill. That evidently shows that the members of this Assembly have studied the Bill either on their own account or they have been influenced to study the Bill by persons who are affected by the Bill. As far as my experience goes in this Assembly, I have not seen any Bill for which so great a number of amendments have been tabled, except the Debt Relief Bill. Even there, I do not think the number of amendments amounted to such a number. So, even if it is a fact. I understand that the translations were published—even if it is a fact that they were not published, the mere fact that so many amendments have been tabled here shows that the Bill has been very carefully studied both by the members of this Assembly and the general public who are to be affected, so that that argument cannot hold water.

Again Sir, this Bill is a very necessary one. I have myself in my possession some 13 to 14 copies of memorials, printed and published by various associations, both Ayurvedic and Homeopathic. I have

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[Mr. K. G. Govindan.]

met several persons and they have told me that a Bill of this kind is absolutely necessary to check the quacks. So, as has been suggested by this House, if this Bill is now postponed, we will have a very similar experience of what happened 4 years ago. The Bill which came 4 years ago was somehow or other held in abeyance and now it has taken another 4 years to pilot a similar Bill. If this is not taken up for consideration now, nobody knows when such a Bill will come up again. Such a necessary Bill to be postponed *sine die* is very hard. So, I oppose the motion for re circulation.

Mr. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pathanapuram cum Shencotta*), (*Deputy President*): Sir, I wish to make a few observations. In the first place, let me offer a few remarks regarding the technical aspect of the matter. The motion before the House is worded as a motion for re-circulation of the Bill. It is really one coming under S. O. 27. In effect, the motion is a motion for the adjournment of the business under discussion and if therefore the motion is carried, then the business will be deemed to be disposed of, in which case no further motion can be made on the Bill. In other words, the Bill will be shelved. That is the implication of the motion. This is a serious aspect which the House has very well to consider before the question is put. It means that the Bill will be rejected even at this stage and the Government will have to come forward with another Bill. Is that the fate which this House desires should overtake this Bill? The House has already committed itself to the principle that the registration of medical practitioners is necessary. That being the basis of the Bill, and the House having committed itself to that position, is it proper that this Bill should meet the fate of being overthrown? I feel, Sir that the House will be stultifying itself by adopting a motion of this nature after accepting the principle of the Bill.

Coming to the merits of the motion, I am of the opinion that there is only one central idea in the Bill. It provides only for the registration of the medical practitioners in this State. That is the central idea round which all the provisions revolve. That has always to be kept in mind.

PRESIDENT: I take it that the honourable member will agree that there are only 3 sections in the Bill on which all other sections revolve, namely Sections. 3, 23 and 33.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: That is exactly the point which I want to impress on this House. After all, registration of the practitioners is not going to affect the merits of each system which is contemplated to be regulated. Is there any provision which seeks to interfere with any particular system of medicine? That is the question which I want to put bluntly to this House. If that were so, I can understand the motion for re-circulation. Government have explicitly stated that no system of medicine, whether Siddha, or Ayurveda or any other, will be interfered with. Even with regard to the administration of any particular system of medicine, the idea is that

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unless a body of experts proficient in that system is sitting in judgment over any particular matter that system will not be touched and in that event no harm will ensue. That is the considered view and policy of Government, and rules will be framed on that basis. I cannot understand the apprehensions entertained by a section of the House that this Bill is going to affect any system of medicine, because there is no provision for the inclusion of more representatives in the Medical Council.

I do not want at this stage to refer to the background of this Bill. My honourable friend Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar has referred at length to the background of this piece of legislation. After all, this piece of legislation is motived by the interests of the community and not by the interests of the profession. It is the interest of the community that is responsible for this Bill being brought forward. I think, Sir, that in the interests of the society, consideration of the Bill has to be proceeded with. It should not be allowed to have the fate of its predecessor. In these circumstances, I oppose the motion for re-circulation of the Bill. At the same time, I would appeal to the honourable members to go forward with the Bill and have it passed as early as possible.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: May I ask one question. With reference to the Preamble which says, 'whereas it is expedient to regulate the qualifications and to provide for the registration of practitioners of the various systems of medicine with a view to encourage the study and spread of such systems and to enact a law relating to medical practitioners generally', may I know, whether there is any provision for regulating the latter part?

PRESIDENT: How does that arise?

MR. C. JABAMONY NADAR: Sir, in view of what has been said by some membeas, I think a word of personal explanation is due from me. I never misunderstood the intentions of the Government, or of the member piloting the Bill. I always realise that there is no purpose in hurrying up or delaying the passage of any Bill, unless there be sufficient justification for either course of action. If I moved this motion it was not as a matter of dilatory tactics. Yesterday when my friend Mr. Sivathanu Pillai moved for recommittal, the sense of the House was that a motion for adjournment or re-circulation would be more appropriate and I took the hint.

Further a Bill can be taken up for consideration only after the expiry of 3 months from the date of publication in the Gazette. That period prescribed by the Standing orders has not yet elapsed.

PRESIDENT: At this stage the honourable member need not explain the attitude now taken up by him. But if honourable members think that sufficient consideration has not been paid by the country at large to the Bill, then it is their right to move a motion for re-circulation of the Bill by adjourning the business of the day, and the fact that 6 months or one year may have to elapse before this question comes up again cannot be considered. That there must always be complete ventilation of views in any measure is a matter which everybody is concerned with.

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MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: I take it Sir, that of all the places in the world, the floor of the legislative House is the place where law is strictly adhered to. These are some of the reasons which prompted me to move this motion, because I felt that the general public who are primarily interested in the matter had not sufficient notice of the provisions in the Bill.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: എന്താണം മെംബർമാർ സിദ്ധവൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ വക്കാലത്തും പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ബില്ലിനേ തടസ്സപ്പെടുത്താൻ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: The honourable member has his own personal interests to urge, but not those who advocate the cause of Tamil vythiam.

MR. T. C KESAVA PILLAI: കഴിയുന്നതും പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ കുറച്ചാൽ കാര്യങ്ങൾ വേഗം നടക്കുമെന്ന് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചാണ് ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചത്.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: As a matter of fact I am never in need of the member's advice.

PRESIDENT: Personal exchanges, however interesting it may be to the persons when we have only 3 hours more, might prolong the proceedings needlessly.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: As for the insinuation of Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai, all that I have to say is that it is not briefless lawyers who are advocating the cause of the Siddha system and my learned friend should not judge others from his own standard In deference to the opinion of the Chair I do not proceed to explain why Mr. Kesava Pillay taken at adverse attitude.

I am not at all over interested in any system. If one reads my amendments carefully it will be seen that I do not want to stand in the way of any one anxious to pass the Bill provided that the existence, of the ancient, "Siddha" system is not threatened. The Chair has now removed all such anxiety and made the position clear. I trust also that the Medical Council would never stamp with inferiority complex any of the Indian systems of medicine. So, having regard to the observations from the Chair, I do not wish to press my motion.

PRESIDENT: I do hope that no honourable member will throw that intolerable burden on the Chair. The Chair was only anxious to point out that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, this was the proper time to go on with the Bill. The responsibility for it, I should submit with some humility, rests on the House and not on the Chair.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: It is only to indicate my respect to the Chair that I expressed myself in that way. I take the responsibility.

PRESIDENT: The Bill is now open for consideration,

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MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): സർ, ഈ മെഡിക്കൽ രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻബിൽ കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ പാസ്സാക്കേണ്ടതു് ഏറ്റവും അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. എന്തെന്നാൽ സിദ്ധവൈദ്യം എന്നു പറയുന്നതു ആയുർവേദപദ്ധതിയിൽ നിന്നും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. അഗസ്ത്യമഹർഷി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ അഗസ്ത്യസംഹിതക്കാണ് തമിഴിൽ സിദ്ധവൈദ്യാപനം എന്നു പറയുന്നതു.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order. At this stage no speech is admissible.

PRESIDENT: Yes, no speech is admissible.

Clause 1.

MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL (*Kunnatnad cum Parur*): I beg to move the following amendment:

"For Sub-clause (3) of clause 1, substitute the following:

"(3) It shall come into force on such date as Our Government may by notification in Our Government Gazette appoint"

The clause as it now stands reads thus:

"Chapters I, II and III shall come into force on such date as Our Government may by notification in Our Government Gazette appoint. Chapter IV shall come into force at the expiry of one year from the date on which Chapters I, II and III come into force"

The reason why Chapter IV is proposed to come into force after the expiry of one year from the date on which the other Chapters come into force is that the medical practitioners should be allowed one year for getting themselves registered and that no penal provision should be enforced till the expiry of that period. But that object is achieved by the second proviso to clause 36. That proviso says:—

"Provided further that this section shall not apply to any person who after having filed the application for registration is awaiting the decision of the Council or of Our Government in case of appeal, if such application or appeal is presented within a period of one year from the date on which this Act comes into force"

It is clause 36 that prohibits medical practitioners from practising the profession unless they get themselves registered under the provisions of the Act. When the proviso to that clause gives a period of one year for filing the application for registration there is no necessity for postponing the operation of that clause for one year from the date on which Chapters 1, 2 and 3 of the Act come into force. The combined effect of clause I sub-clause (3) as it is and of the second proviso to clause 36 will be to give a period of two years from the date of the commencement of chapters 1 to 3 for medical practitioners to get themselves registered. Then again there are other provisions in chapter IV the operation of which should not be postponed. We shall consider the other clauses in chapter IV. Clause 37 is the penal clause corresponding to clause 36 and therefore goes along with it. Clause 38 deals with the conferring, granting or issuing of degrees, diplomas, licenses, certificates etc., by unauthorised persons or institutions. It certainly is not the object of the Bill to allow unauthorised persons or institutions to issue degrees diplomas etc., for a period of one year after the commencement of the Act and thus increase the number of persons who may not be qualified for registration under the Act. It has to be remembered that it is by way of concession that we are allowing existing unqualified practitioners

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to get themselves registered. Should we make provision in the Bill for increasing the number of such unqualified practitioners even after the commencement of the Act? Clause 39 contains the corresponding penal provision Clause 40 deals with the unauthorised use of titles etc., by medical practitioners. There is no reason why people should be allowed to use false titles etc., for a period of one year from the date of the commencement of the Act. Clause 41 contains the penal provision. Clauses 42 and 43 also contain provisions the operation of which need not be postponed Clause 44 says "No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall be instituted against any person for anything done or intended to be done under this Act, rules or regulations except with the previous sanction of our Government." Why should the operation of this clause be postponed for one year? Should people be allowed to institute such suits without the sanction of the Government for a period of one year from the date of the commencement of the Act.

PRESIDENT: A certain time should be allowed for people to accustom themselves to a new state of things, they having been accustomed to the existing state of affairs for the last so many years. While I am anxious that the Bill should be enacted making people realise what is going to happen, why should we not give them a certain period of time?

MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL: Clause 36 as it now stands enables people to accustom themselves to the new state of affairs for a period of one year. So my submission is that clause (1) should be amended as proposed by me.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I am very grateful to the honourable member for pointing out that small defect in Section 36. There is an amendment proposed to Section 36 which I am willing to accept. So my suggestion is that we should amend proviso to Section 36 to that extent and leave Section 1 as it is. I may also explain that the registration will not be complete within one year. We must give some time for completing the register. It was thought that at least one year should be given for completing the register. So any penalty that is intended by the Act will arise only after one year. That is why it is proposed that Chapter IV shall come into force after the expiry of one year from the date on which Chapters I, II and III come into force. There is an amendment proposed by the honourable member to Section 36 which I am prepared to accept.

MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL: According to the proviso to Section 36 only an application need be filed within a period of one year. It is not necessary that a practitioner should get himself registered within that period. There is no need for extending the period for putting in the application. Moreover there is no justification for postponing the operation of the other clauses in Chapter IV. So my submission is that the amendment is absolutely necessary. Otherwise we may meet with the same difficulty as we experienced in the case of the Jenmikudiyan Act. So far as my amendment to the proviso to Clause 36 is concerned it is only a verbal amendment.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: The honourable member will see that rules and regulations will have to be drawn up under the provisions of the Bill. That will naturally take some time.

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PRESIDENT: Supposing, for instance, we do not have the 2nd proviso to Section 36 and we rely only on sub-clause (3) of clause 1. Would not that meet with your case?

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Yes, it will solve the difficulty.

PRESIDENT: You may consider that. For the time being we shall deal with sub-clause (3) of clause 1.

MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL: I will make my position clear. If the 2nd proviso to clause 36 is deleted and this sub-clause is allowed to stand as it is, there will still be difficulty with regard to the other clauses in Chapter IV.

PRESIDENT; Supposing it were stated like this 'Chapters I, II, III and IV shall come into force on such dates as the Government may respectively fix?

MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL: Then there will be no difficulty provided the second proviso to clause 36 is deleted.

PRESIDENT: Supposing it were stated—it is not a ruling—'Chapters I, II, III, and IV shall come into force, respectively, on the dates to be fixed by Government.' How will the honourable member deal with that matter?

MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL: That will be sufficient. My amendment itself is this.

"For sub-clause (3) of clause 1, substitute the following:

"(3) It shall come into force on such date as Our Government may by notification in Our Government Gazette appoint".

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: The question as I understand, apart from clause 36, is whether the operation of clauses 38, 40, etc., should be postponed. That is the real question. If clause 1 is allowed to stand as it is, Chapter IV shall come into force at the expiry of one year from the date on which Chapters I, II and III come into force.

PRESIDENT: Supposing it were stated in this way. "Chapters I, II, III and IV shall come into force on such dates, respectively, as Our Government shall fix." What has the honourable member to say with regard to that?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: The objection raised by my honourable friend Mr. Vithayathil is with regard to clauses 38, 40 and 44. Such clauses must have operation as soon as the other portions of the Act come into force. As I understand that seems to be the objective my friend has in view.

MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL: I may add that there are further difficulties when those clauses come into force. Will not the medical practioners get a period of two years after the Act comes into force?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: I am keeping that in view. My present point is not the desirability of allowing practising for 1 or 2 or 3 years, as the case may be, but it is a matter of time. The provisions of Chapter IV shall come into force only at the expiry of one year. So the result would be that the persons who are not registered may practise for nearly three years One year is fixed by the statute and 2

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[Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar]

years by the proviso. Whether it be 1 or 2 or 3 years, there is no reason for the substitution of the provisions. Now there is a question of inconsistency. Well, if the House thinks that Section 4, although a substituted provision, may come into operation along with other provisions, can we put into effect those substituted provisions? There are practical difficulties in the way. Some time must be given for the purpose. Some person may confer a degree. He may have an American degree in the interval, or a man may add a title M. B., B. S. But the real question is, should all those things continue and go on? We want some breathing period.

PRESIDENT: I have given some considerable thought to this. I am only putting to the consideration of the House that having looked into clauses 36, 38 and 40, if we retain sub-clause (3) and say: "Chapters, I, II, III and IV shall come into force on such dates as Government may, by notification in Our Government Gazette, appoint":

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: I thought of seconding Mr. Vithayathil. But the explanation from the Chair has enabled me to take the view that all purposes will be served if sub-clause (3) of Section 1 is amended in the manner suggested. My reason is that the provision in clause 36 is not very serious. Here is a Bill which gives all powers to Government. My honourable friend the Legal Remembrancer said that there are various things to be done. That is a sound argument.

We shall have to deal with the Bill in a comprehensive manner. I therefore accept your suggestion.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*): I would suggest that the consideration of clause 3 may be deferred till the consideration of clause 36. The proviso to clause 36 .....

PRESIDENT: At present we are not considering Clause 36.

MR. N. RAMAKRISNA PILLAI: My friend Mr. Vithayathil's difficulty seems to be that Chapter IV will come into force only one year after the new Act. Clause 36 regarding appeals by practitioners will take effect under proviso to clause 34, only after one year after the Act comes into force.

PRESIDENT: But after all you must remember that there are various kinds of practitioners.....homoeopaths say that there are colleges having Hanumans; Sidha Vaidyas say that there is a certain number of Hanumans who come and whisper in their ears. You must allow othe people to have a number of Hanumans to whisper into their ears so that there will be 5 or 6 Hanumans to come into the Bill.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI: I would suggest that clause 36 may be retained or may be removed when that clause is being considered.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: If this is the amendment I am prepared to accept it:

"Chapters I, II, III and IV shall come into force on such dates as the Government may appoint."

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PRESIDENT : You may say :

"Shall come into force on such date as the Government may appoint in respect of all of them or any of them".

The whole point is this. The Act will come into force, but the infraction of the Act will not come immediately.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : Chapters I, II, III and IV shall come into force on such date or dates or certain provisions of Chapters I, II, III and IV alone shall come into force on such date or dates as the Government may by notification in Our Government Gazettee appoint.

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM : The proviso to clause 36 "the date on which this Act comes into force" should be modified.

PRESIDENT : When you come to clause 36 it should be modified.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : All the provisions contained in Chapters I to III shall come into force or Chapters I, II and III and all or any of the provisions contained in Chapter III. I think this would be better.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : This is the amendment I propose.

"The provisions of Chapters I, II III and IV shall come into force respectively on such date or dates as Our Government may by notification in Our Government Gazette appoint."

The amendment was put and carried.

The question whether clause 1 as amended do form part of the Bill was put and carried.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Clause 2.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : I move the following amendment.

In clause 2, sub clause (b), delete the word 'Dharmasalas' in lines 3 and 4.

Dharmasala means only a charitable institution and I do not think that it can be so interpreted as to mean only a medical institution and the word is not defined in the Bill.

PRESIDENT : Sometimes this term is used as a place where free medical treatment is given.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR : If the word 'Dharmasala' has that meaning always then there will be no confusion. But as it stands it may include an orphanage also.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, that word is taken from the Bombay Act where it is used to indicate a place where free medical aid is given.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI : The Gujaratis are using that word.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI : Sir, that word is used by Buddhists.

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN : I move the following amendment :

In clause 2, delete sub-clause (f) and explanation thereunder and insert instead the following :" "(f) 'Medical work' means practice of the healing art for human ailments of any sort by any measures excepting those in the nature of major surgical operations".

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[Mr. K. G. Govindan]

We have to read along with this clause 29 (1). We know that as a matter of fact in this country there are very many Ayurveda practitioners. A good majority of them are entitled to be registered under this Act only if they are able to satisfy the council that they have been practising for the past five years. This section says that no registered practitioner shall do any work other than medical work. And according to the definition of medical work, it is the healing art for human ailments of any sort by any measures, by administrations of medicines by natural channels. So it comes to this that Ayurveda practitioners who are now practising in this country cannot administer any medicine. If that is the case, there will be a lot of hardship. Further, according to Ayurveda there are several methods of giving medicine: Vasti, Virechana, etc.

PRESIDENT: I take it that the idea is that it is difficult for laymen to find out supernatural methods of administration of medicine. For instance Ashtangahridaya, which I had the opportunity of studying, speaks of Manimantra. It says that it may not be possible to practise without 'mani' and 'mantra'. But here is a person who so far as we know Ashtangahridya practises through natural channels. If a person says that he is able to carry on administration of medicine through supernatural channels then that does not come under this Act.

VAIDIASASTRANIPUNA DR. L. A. RAVI VARMA (*Co-opted for the Bill*): Sir, there are other methods of administration of medicine than through natural channels. We do not want that to be done except by those who are trained. Therefore, when major surgical operations are to be undertaken, it is absolutely necessary to prohibit ordinary people from doing it. Therefore, the section should stand as it is.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: Sir, I move;

> In clause 2, sub-clause (r) omit "and" between "Unani Tibi" and "Homoeopathy" and after "Homoeopathy" and "Naturopathy" and other systems which may be recognised by the Travancore Medical Council".

Sir, practitioner is defined in clause 2 (g) as any person ordinarily engaged in the practice of any system of medicine, and systems of medicine' include only Allopathy, Dentistry, Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani Tibi and Homoeopathy, according to the present Bill. But there are various other systems also in this country and Naturopathy is one of the most important of them. There are many persons practising Naturopathy especially in Central Travancore. Naturopathy is recognised in many other countries. For instance, in Indore, Baroda and Mysore, Naturopathy is recognised. It is also recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Is there any institution in Travancore, which imparts instruction in Naturopathy.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: There is a Naturopathy institution in Central Travancore.

PRESIDENT: Do they give diplomas?

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MR. G. VELU PILLAI: They do not give diplomas. Naturopathy is recognised by almost all the States in America and Naturopathic Acts are also passed by many States there. Under Section 6 of the Naturopathic Act in the State of California, Naturopathy is defined as follows: "for the purpose of this Act, Naturopathy is hereby declared to include Physiotherapy, Physical therapy, Phytotherapy, Biochemistry, Instrumentation and the use of antiseptics, and the science and art applied therapeutics, and prophylactic hygiene and sanitation, which enables the Naturopathic physician to direct, advise, prescribe, dispense, or apply food, water, roots, herbs, plants, oils, light, heat, colour, exercise, active and passive manipulation, connecting vital tissue, organs or anatomical structure by manual, mechanical, electrical instruments or appliances or any and all natural agencies that have been in use in the past, that are now in use or that may be used in the future to assist nature to restore a physiological and psychological interfunction for the purpose of restoring and maintaining a normal state of health, mentally and physically.

PRESIDENT: With the utmost respect may I ask the name of the Californian Lawyer who has drafted that law?

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: I am sorry I do not know his name. But the same definition is found in other States also. New Jersy, Arizona and some other States adopt it.

PRESIDENT: What does "Instrumentation" mean? Does the use of say pickaxe in the case of certain ailments mean. "Instrumentation"?

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: I have not studied any system of medicine myself, and so I don't know whether pickaxe is being used for any ailment. I was only reading the bare text of the Act.

PRESIDENT: I decline to consider the Californian legal projects unless greater proof is given to say that instrumentation is a system of medicine. California or no California, India will have commonsense.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: It is also found in other advanced and civilised States in America. Not only in California.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will be aware that America has got great originality. Though the word Naturopathy was created in B. C. 4000, Abraham did not live for 969 years. But the fact that it is in the statutes of some country is not going to be a guidance for us. If an honourable member of this House says that in his opinion it is necessary I shall consider that. If he invokes California I shall not have the slightest respect for it.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: All that I say is that, since other advanced countries in the world have recognised Naturopathy as a system of medicine and as that system is being successfully practised by many people in Travancore also; that may also be included in our Act.

PRESIDENT: I can understand that. But to say that 'instrumentation' should be used cannot be allowed. In Central Travancore do they have this 'instrumentation' business also? (Laughter)

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: I am not quite sure. But for our purpose we may omit all the objectionable portions of the definition if necessary.

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MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Sir, I wish to oppose the motion, on the simple ground that if we adopt this provision it will be infructuous because there is no provision in the later clauses and in the schedule in regard to that. It will practically fall to the ground.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: I do not want to stand against the advent of new ideas and new inventions. I know life is dynamic. But we are concerned here with the systems of medicines which are already in the country. Why not we include psycho-analysis? If you read the books of Freud and others you will find mention made of psycho-analysis. Are we to go into the question of conscious or sub-conscious being. After the war some new ideas may come into force. New ideas are coming in every day. Self expression has become a dominant feature of life. Every person has a newfangled idea. But we cannot allow them to experiment on us. We are too conservative. As a lawyer I am very conservative though I am prepared to move with the times. Here we are undertaking serious legislation. What are the recognised systems that we have? Some tradition and recognition by the people will be necessary before we can include a system in the Bill. We have already got allopathy, homoeopathy, ayurveda and siddha systems. If you take a dictionary you will find so many new names. Certainly we cannot legislate for them all. Let them get recognised. Then our posterity will certainly legislate for them.

MR. G. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether the honourable member knows that this system is recognised in Mysore, Baroda and Indore?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: I cannot claim superiority to persons in other places. But certainly I can say I am very conservative. If Mysore has adopted it why should we adopt it? I am not going to give up my good sense. How many of the people in Travancore have got faith in Naturopathy or some such system of medicine?

PRESIDENT: I think I can pour oil on waters that are troubled. We do not know the limits to human advance and progress. Supposing we make the following amendment:

"In sub-clause (*r*), after the word 'means' insert the words "and includes". The sub-clause as amended would read thus:—

"Systems of medicine" means and includes the systems of allopathy, including dentistry, Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani Tibi and Homoeopathy whether supplemented or not by such modern advances as the Council may from time to time have recognised.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: I have no objection to accept it.

DR. S. JOHN: I also accept it.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I accept it and move the amendment formally.

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR: I second the Legal Remembrancer's motion.

The amendment was put and carried.

The House adjourned for lunch at 2-4 p. m. and re-assembled at 3 p. m. with the President in the Chair.

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PRESIDENT : The House is remined of the elections to the committees to be held this evening, after the regular business is over. The Deputy President will conduct the elections.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : May I request that the members of the Panel may be authorised, if I happen to be absent ?

PRESIDENT : If the Deputy President happens to be absent, the members of the Panel will function.

CLAUSE 3.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN :

'Delete sub-clause (2) of clause 3 and insert instead sub-clause (2) of clause 3 of the original Bill.'

In the original Bill, sub-clause (2) of clause 3 reads thus :

(2) The Council shall consist of seventeen members who shall be appointed in the following manner, namely :

(*a*) The Surgeon-General, the Director of Public Health, and the Director of Ayurveda to be ex-officio members of the Council ;

(*b*) Three members of whom one at least shall be a woman from the Allopathic services under Our Government including the Department of Public Health nominated by Our Government ;

(*c*) One member from the Ayurvedic services under Our Government nominated by Our Government ;

(*d*) Two members elected by registered practitioners of the Allopathic services under Our Government including the Department of Public Health from among themselves ;

(*e*) Two members elected by other registered Allopathic practitioners from among themselves ;

(*f*) One member elected by registered practitioners of the Ayurvedic services under Our Government from among themselves :

(*g*) One member elected by other registered Ayurvedic practitioners from among themselves ;

(*h*) One member each elected by the registered practitioners of the Dentistry, Siddha, Unani Tibi and Homoeopathy system from among themselves ;

Provided however that if there are not at least fifty registered practitioners in any of these systems, Our Government shall nominate a member in respect of that system from among the registered practitioners of that system.

Sir, my object in moving this amendment is, in short, to see that there is, in the Council, a bare majority of Allopathic practitioners. Let me not be understood as having any objection to raising the number of Ayurvedic physicians or Homoeopathic doctors. They may be raised to 4, 5 or 6, provided the allopaths get a bare majority. That is all my object.

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[Mr. K. G. Govindan]

Now, this Bill was discussed in the Assembly when it was introduced and was sent to the Select Committee for report. Then the number of members was 17, wherein the allopaths had 9 seats, Ayurveda 4 seats, Dentistry, 1 Unani Tibi 1, and Homoeopathy 1. When this House accepted the principles of the Bill, it accepted, according to me, the fundamental principle of the Bill. This number 9 allotted to the Allopaths, according to me, is a fundamental principle and that principle is that that they should have a bare majority. My submission is that the Select Committee had no power to alter the number so as to reduce the Allopaths to a minority. According to me, the Select Committee has only powers delegated to it by this Assembly. It can by no means, be allowed to sit in judgment over the decisions of this Assembly. By no stretch of imagination can it be stated that the Select Committee can ride rough-shod over the decisions of this House. Of course, it is open to this House to revise its own decisions. But the Select Committee has no power to step beyond its powers. Therefore, this is ultra vires.

It is not necessary for me to go into the respective merits of the Ayurveda, Allopathic, or the Homoeopathic systems, or whether the services done by the Allopathic system is more than the services done by the Ayurveda system or whether the one system are better than another, etc. I do not even wish to go into that. But the mere fact that this Government has allotted a larger sum to Allopathy—

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: A point of order, Sir. May I know whether the Select Committee has not power to alter or amend the provisions in a Bill which is sent to that Committee for report? My friend was submitting that it had no power to alter the number and that the amendment made by it is ultra vires.

PRESIDENT: The whole position is this. Government have been spending a large amount of money on the Allopathic system of medicine. That system has been well organised and its followers have got certain methods of proceeding. They have got associations and those associations are in touch with similarly organised associations elsewhere and they have also got a constitution and a method of constitutional work. It must be conceded that other systems like Ayurveda, Siddha and Homoeopathy are not equally organised, and for historical and other reasons, Government have had, as might easily be seen from the budget, to give greater encouragement to the Allopathic system of medicine. Government have been giving a larger grant to that system, not because Government have come to any definite conclusion that that system is the only right system or that the others are not right. So long as a particular system is well organised and is regularly constituted, you have to admit it not because of the superiority of the system, but because of the organisation which has had certain advantages. And it is from that stand point that the honourable House must consider the position. There is no question of any unalterable fundamental principle as to the bare majority or anything of that kind. But it will be noticed throughout the Act, that the advantages of the number will not in any way be to the disadvantage of any other system because each system will be guided by its own experts and governed by its own domestic arrangements.

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MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: As remarked by the Chair it is not necessary for me to deal with the comparative merits or demerits of any particular system. The mere fact, as referred to by the Chair, that Government are, year by year, allotting for Allopathy an amount far out of proportion to the amount spent for Ayurveda or any other system, shows that Government have given and are giving a greater amount of recognition and encouragement to the Allopathic system. And therefore, it is only in the nature of things, that that system which is better organised and better encouraged may be given a bare majority in the Council. That is all my object. I have no desire to cry down Ayurveda or any other system for that matter. It is only proper that I do not hazard things by crossing into domains of which I have no particular kdowledge.

As far as I know, there is no British Indian province, which has as yet tackled this difficult task of enacting a comprehensive Act. There are two States, Indore and Baroda which have attempted at a similar legislation. I have got a copy of the Indore Medical Act. There, section 3 reads thus.

3. (1) (*a*) A Medical Council shall be established for the Holkar State.

(*b*) It shall consist of eleven members registered under this Act who shall be appointed in the following manner :—

(*a*) the Inspector General of Hospitals, who shall be the President of the council,

(*b*) two members to be elected by the registered medical practitioners who are in the Holkar State service from among themselves,

(*c*) two members to be elected by all other registered medical practitioners practising in Indore city from among themselves,

(*d*) two Vaidyas and one Hakim to be elected by the registered vaidyas and Hakims respectively, and

(*e*) three members to be nominated by the Prime Minister of whom one shall be a medical practitioner, one shall be a Vaidya and one a Hakim.

In Section 2 of the above said Act "Medical Practitioner" is defined as any person who is possessed of the knowledge of the western Medical Science.

So it comes to this. There are 11 members of whom 6 shall be Allopaths, 3 Ayurvedic Vydians and 2 Hakims, thereby, a bare majority is given to Allopaths As I said, these are the only two countries which have done this hazardous, I was going to say dangerous, task of amalgamating the various systems of medicine and bringing them all in one Bill.

As I said at the very outset I am not against increasing the number of Ayurvedic physicians. But I would emphasise once again that the Allopathic system may be given a bare majority in the medical council.

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[Mr. K. G. Govindan.]

There are about 30 to 40 amendments to clause 3. All these deal with the composition of the council and suggest that its membership should be increased, ranging from 17 to 25. My submission is that all these amendments could be disposed of if this question is disposed of namely, whether there should be a bare majority of Allopathic doctors in the council. That, I submit, is the only question to be considered by this House at present,

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: I second it. At the same time I wish to add a slight amendment which will not go against the motion on principle. My amendment No. 41 in the list is to be added here as a slight amendment to the proposed amendment which I second. My amendment reads thus.

> "(i) 2 members, who are not practitioners of any system of medicine, elected one each by the Sri Chitra State Council and the Sri Mulam Assembly from among their members respectively."

We are all aware that there is a sort of apprehension or rather some competition among the several representatives of the different systems of medicine. Each one fears that the other system would over-ride his own. To avoid that apprehension, I am suggesting this as a remedy. There are to be 2 independent and impartial members who have no sort of interest in any one system. I have taken care to see that the two members elected by the Legislature should not be practitioners of any system of medicine. Such members will be able to hold the balance even between the views representing the rival systems in the Medical Council. Considering the mentality now evidenced or the fear raised by the respective systems in regard to the composition of the council, I think this is a wholesome amendment by which the "majority"—fear may be counterbalanced by this element of impartial voters. According to the main amendment, the number representing the Allopaths will be 9 and the number representing all the other system put together will be 8.

MR. M SIVATHANU PILLAI: Can they take opposite views?

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Let them take sides with whatever party they deem reasonable.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether a dentist is not included in the Allopathic system?

MR. KOTTALIL P. ABRAHAM: Yes. Even then, it does not go against my contention. Therefore my submission is that this amendment will be a wholesome one.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Sir, I second the amendment. The principle that has been raised by this amendment is the principle of numbers, and modern society, according to me, attaches too much importance to numbers. No doubt, traditional respect for numbers is one thing. But there are other factors which will have to be taken into account in determining the composition of the council. *Numbers* is one criterion. But in life, not only *numbers* but other matters also will count. Hence my friend Mr. K. G. Govindan wants a distinction

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between what is called Allopathic and non-Allopathic. Allopathy is one system of medicine; the other is a conglomeration of all the other systems put together. The question is whether we should accept that or not. So far as the other systems are concerned, there are separate systems. There are class interests. A combinations by them is out of the question. A small minority like the Irish minority in Parliament will be able to control the majority. When we want to constitute a body there are certain points to be considered. There is what is called proportionate representation not only in political matters but in social matters too. If *numbers* is the criterion, we may find reasons for and against, because of the question of recognition given by Government. Allopathic system has a special pleading. In view of the important advance made by Allopathic doctors and in view of their general education on modern lines, certainly, that system deserves prominence as well as respect in the council. From the point of view of culture, erudition and all the rest of it, every importance has to be given to the Allopathic system. Under these circumstances, I am at one with my friend Mr. Govindan in saying that, as matters stand at present, increased representation should be given to the Allopathic system. It is better to leaven the whole thing by a strong element of Allopathic services so that they may be sympathetic towards other systems of medicine. There are many Allopathic doctors who have got particular leanings and bias to the indigenous system of medicine. When they desire to have a knowledge of that system of medicine that can act and react upon the several systems so that a new system of medicine may emerge out of this combination of culture, erudition as well as scientific training. In this view of the matter also, I would support Mr. Govindan's amendment. All other things being equal, importance has to be given to the Allopathic system. There is a special significance attached to the Allopathic system because of its special background. They have that general culture and training by reason of advanced education, both in the experimental and research side. There is also the past heritage which is their legacy. Therefore, there is a distinct advantage in having a bare majority for Allopathic services. But in the composition of 21 numbers, additional representation is sought not with a view to diminish the majority of the Allopathic doctors. That is the question at issue. My answer is that it is due to the demand in the various systems. The different systems want to see how they fare. Whenever the Siddha system gets better representation, Ayurvedic system also tries to reach the same level. Because there are a large number of practitioners, there is need for large representation in the council. Let us have a clear cut and ready solution in the matter.

MR. THARIYAN KUNJITHOMMEN (*Muvattupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): സർ, ഞാൻ മി എബ്രഹാമിന്റെ ഭേഗതിയെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. അ ലോപ്പതി, ഹോമിയോപ്പതി ഉൾപ്പെടെ പത്തുപേരും ആയുർവേദം, സിദ്ധ വൈദ്യം മുതലായവക്ക് എല്ലാംകൂടി പതിനൊന്നുപേരും ഇങ്ങനെ ഇരുപ ത്തൊന്നുപേർ കൌൺസിലിലുണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയെന്നുള്ളതു് ഏറ്റവും നല്ല

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[Mr. Thariatu Kunjithommen]

ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയാണ്. അലോപ്പതി സിസ്റ്റക്കാരും ആയുർവേദസിസ്റ്റക്കാരും തമ്മിൽ വഴക്കുണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനായി രണ്ടുപേരെക്കൂടി ആ സംബ്ലിയിൽനിന്നും കൗൺസിലിൽനിന്നും യോജിച്ചു തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു അയക്കുന്നതും കാര്യം നടത്തിപ്പിനു നന്നായിരിക്കും. അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്താൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു സിസ്റ്റം മറ്റൊരുസിസ്റ്റത്തെ തടയുന്നതിനുള്ള ശ്രമങ്ങളും നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ല. സ്വാഭാവികമായി തന്നെ സിസ്റ്റങ്ങളും തമ്മിൽ പരസ്പരം മത്സരങ്ങളും വഴക്കുകളും ഉണ്ട്. അതു പരസ്പരം മനസ്സിലാകാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് എന്നാണ് മറ്റുള്ളവർ വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ഓരോ സിസ്റ്റപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചികിത്സക്കു രസം, വീര്യം, നിദാനം, പ്രഭാതം, മുതലായ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഓരോ സംപ്രദായമാണ് അനുഷ്ഠിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. ഓരോന്നിനും വ്യത്യസ്തരീതികളുണ്ടുള്ളതു. ഹോമിയോപ്പതി അനുഷ്ഠിക്കുന്ന രീതി അല്ലാ അലോപ്പതിയൊ ആയുർവ്വേദമൊ അനുഷ്ഠിക്കുന്നതു്. ഹോമിയോപ്പതി റീ ആക്ഷൻ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പ്രതിലോമഗതി ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതതത്തെ ആശ്രയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണ് ചികിൽസിക്കുന്നതു്. എല്ലാ മരുന്നുകൾക്കും ഒരു പ്രഥമഫലം ഉണ്ടെന്നും അതിന്റെ പരിണാമത്തിൽ ഒരു ദ്വിതീയഫലം അതായതു റീആക്ഷൻ ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നും ഉള്ള സിദ്ധാന്തമാണ് അവർക്കുള്ളതു്. എന്നാൽ അലോപ്പതിയുടെ രീതി മറ്റൊന്നാണ്. ഇതിൽനിന്നു വ്യത്യസ്തമായ ഒന്നാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരുക്ലർ മറ്റൊരുക്ലറെ അധിക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നതിനു ഒരുകാരണവുമില്ല. എങ്കിലും ഇങ്ങനെ പരസ്പരം അധിക്ഷേപിക്കുക എന്നതു സർവ്വ സാധാരണമായി ഇന്നും നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. യൂറോപ്പിൽ മി. ഹനീമാൻ ഹോമിയോപ്പതി സിസ്റ്റം നടപ്പിലാക്കിയപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തെപ്പറ്റിയും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ആ സിസ്റ്റത്തെപ്പറ്റിയും വളരെ തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണകളും കുഴപ്പങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു. അതു മി. ഹനീമാൻതന്നെ സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെ അഡോൾഫ ജസ്റ്റസ് ലായിസ ക്രനീസ, തുടങ്ങിയ വൈദ്യശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞന്മാർ തമ്മിൽ അൽപ്പാൽപ്പം ശണ്ഠകൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും നമുക്കറിയാം. എന്നാൽ ഇവിടെ ഈ എല്ലാ സിസ്റ്റങ്ങളും വളർന്നുവരണം. ആയുർവേദത്തിൽതന്നെ ചികിത്സാ സംപ്രദായം പലതരത്തിലുണ്ടു. സ്നേഹപാനം, ക്ഷീരപാനം, വെള്ളത്തിലിരിക്കുക, മുതലായ പലവിധികളും അതിലുണ്ടു. ഓരോന്നിനും ഓരോ പ്രത്യേകഫലവുമാണുള്ളതു്.

PRESIDENT: There is a new system of curing most diseases and that is by the method of people taking off their clothes. Various Governments have recognised that system. If the honourable member

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would go to Switzerland, on the beach side he will find 50 to 60 people absolutely naked lying on the shore for the sake of curing their diseases. That system has come into vogue for the last several years and is very popular in some countries.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMEN: സർ, സാന്മാർഗ്ഗികവിരുദ്ധമല്ലാത്ത ഏതു സിസ്റ്റവും നമുക്ക് ഇവിടെ അംഗീകരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ പ്രസിഡൻറ് അവർകൾ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെയുള്ള സിസ്റ്റങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതുതന്നെ രോഗകാരണമായിത്തീരും. "രാഗാദിരോഗാൻ" എന്ന് വാഗ്ഭടാചാര്യർ തന്നെ പറയുന്നു. വികാരത്തെ ഇളക്കുന്നതും ചിന്തയെ ഉദ്ദീപിപ്പിക്കുന്നതും ചിത്തത്തെ വ്യാകുലപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതും ആയ എല്ലാ രീതികളും രോഗത്തെ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ് പ്രമാണം. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇത്തരം വികാരജന്യങ്ങളായ സിസ്റ്റങ്ങളൊന്നും നല്ലതല്ലാ. ഇങ്ങനെ സിസ്റ്റങ്ങൾ തമ്മിൽ മത്സരം ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനും ഒരു സിസ്റ്റം മറ്റൊരു സിസ്റ്റത്തിൻറെ വളർച്ചയെ തടയാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുംവേണ്ടി രണ്ടുപേരെക്കൂടി അസംബ്ലിയിൽനിന്നും കൗൺസിലിൽനിന്നും തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ നിയമിക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കും. അലോപ്പതിക്കു ആയുർവ്വേദത്തെക്കാൾ സ്ഥാനക്കൂടുതൽ ഉണ്ടോ ഇല്ലയോ എന്നുള്ളതു നാം ഇവിടെ ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ടതില്ല. സാനിട്ടേഷൻ, മിഡ്വൈഫറി, സർജറി ഇവയെല്ലാം അലോപ്പതിക്കു മാത്രം ഉള്ളതിനാൽ സ്വയമേവ തന്നെ അലോപ്പതിക്കു ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനിടയിൽ ഒരു ഉന്നത സ്ഥാനമാണുള്ളതു്. അതു് ആയുടെ മുകളിൽ ഇരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻറെ ഉദാരമായ സഹായവും അതിനു ലഭിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ കമ്മറ്റിയിൽ അലോപ്പതിക്കാർക്കു പത്തു മെമ്പരെ ഉള്ളൂ എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു ഇത്ര വളരെ ഭയപ്പെടാൻ കാരണമൊന്നുമില്ല. വൻപിച്ച ശമ്പളവും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നു വേണ്ട ആനുകൂല്യവും കിട്ടുന്ന അലോപ്പതി ഡാക്ടന്മാർക്കു ഒന്നുകൊണ്ടും ഭയപ്പെടാനില്ല. എന്നാൽ ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിൻറെ നില അതല്ല. ആയുർവ്വേദം ഇനിയും വികസിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു ഇവിടെ ചിലർ ആക്ഷേപിക്കുന്നതായി ഞാൻ കേട്ടു. ആയുർവ്വേദം സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഏറ്റവും അനുഗ്രഹപ്രദമായ ഒരു ചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായംതന്നെയാണ്. വേണ്ടവിധം ഈ സിസ്റ്റത്തെയും ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിച്ചാൽ അലോപ്പതിയെക്കാൾ കുറച്ചും കുറഞ്ഞ ഒരു നിലയായുർവ്വേദത്തിനു ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. ജനങ്ങൾ അർപ്പിക്കുന്ന വിശ്വാസമാണ് ഓരോ സിസ്റ്റത്തിൻറേയും ഔന്നത്യത്തെ സംജാതമാക്കുന്നതു്. ട്രഷറി ക്ഷട്രഷറിസ്ഥാനം നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഇന്നു ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിനുള്ള സ്ഥാനം അലോപ്പതിക്കു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. വളരെ പണം ചെല

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[Mr. Thariathu Kunjithommen.]

വാക്കി ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടി വലിയ പരീക്ഷകളും പാസ്സായിവന്നിരിക്കുന്ന അലോപ്പതി ഡാക്ടർമാരെ വലിയ ശമ്പളങ്ങളും മറ്റുംകൊടുത്തു് പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു് നല്ലതാണു്. എന്നാൽ അവർ സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളെ സമീപിച്ചു് ചികിത്സ നടത്തുന്നതു് തുലോം കുറവാണു്. അതിനുള്ള പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയും അവക്കില്ല. സാധാരണക്കാർക്കു് നാലഞ്ചു മൈൽ ദൂരം നടന്നു ആശുപത്രിയെ അഭയംപ്രാപിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സൗകര്യംതന്നെ ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ല. ഡാക്ടന്മാർക്കാണെങ്കിൽ ഇതുയും ദൂരം സഞ്ചരിച്ചു് ഒരു രോഗിയെ കണ്ടു് ചികിത്സ നടത്തണമെങ്കിൽ കുറഞ്ഞതു പത്തുരൂപാ എങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കണം. നേരേമറിച്ചു് നാട്ടിൻപുറത്തുള്ള ഒരു വൈദ്യനെ കണ്ടാൽ കേവലം നാലോ അഞ്ചോ ചക്രത്തിനുള്ള മരുന്നുവാങ്ങിച്ചു ചികിത്സനടത്താൻ സൗകര്യമുണ്ടു്. ചിലപ്പോൾ ഒരു കാശും ചെലവില്ലാതെയും ആയുർവേദവിധിപ്രകാരം ചികിത്സ നടത്താവുന്നതാണു്. കുറുന്തോട്ടിയൊ, അമൃതോ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള മറേറതെങ്കിലും പച്ചമരുന്നുകളൊ മാത്രംകൊണ്ടും ചികിത്സ നടത്താം. അതുകൊണ്ടു് സാമാന്യജനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ആയുർവ്വേദചികിത്സ വിലയേറിയ ഒരൗഷധംതന്നെയാണു്. സിദ്ധവൈദ്യത്തെപ്പററിയും ഇവിടെ ചിലർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. സിദ്ധവൈദ്യത്തെയും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ആയുർവേദത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ശാഖയായിട്ടു വേണം സിദ്ധവൈദ്യത്തെ കരുതുവാൻ. പ്രകൃതിയിൽനിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്ന ധാതുക്കളുടെയും വൃക്ഷലതാദികളുടെയും മൂലികകം ഉപയോഗിച്ചു് എല്ലാ രോഗത്തെയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്താൻ കഴിയുമെന്നാണു് അഷ്ടാംഗഹൃദയത്തിൽ വിധിക്കുന്നതു്. വൃക്ഷലതാദികളുടെ മൂലികകം മാത്രംകൊണ്ടു് അവകഠം ധാരാളം കിട്ടുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു് ചികിത്സ നടത്തണമെന്നും അതു കിട്ടുവാൻ വിഷമമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ധാതുദ്രവ്യങ്ങളുടെ മൂലികകം ഉപയോഗിച്ചു് ചികിത്സ നടത്തണമെന്നും അതിൽ പറയുന്നു. ധാതുദ്രവ്യങ്ങളുടെ മൂലികകം ഉപയോഗിച്ചു ചികിത്സിക്കുന്ന സംപ്രദായമാണല്ലോ സിദ്ധവൈദ്യം. വടക്കെ ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ വേറെ ചില സംപ്രദായങ്ങളുമുണ്ടു്. അതെങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലുമിരിക്കട്ടെ. അതുകൊണ്ടു് സിദ്ധവൈദ്യന്മാരെയും അവഗണിക്കണമെന്നു് എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായമില്ല. പക്ഷെ ഓരോ സിസ്റ്റത്തിലുള്ളവർക്കും പ്രത്യേകം പ്രത്യേകം കൂടുതൽ കുറവൻസരിച്ചു കമ്മിററിയിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതും ശരിയല്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ പ്രത്യേകം സഹായവും പ്രോത്സാഹനവും കിട്ടിക്കൊ

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ണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന അലോപ്പതിക്കാർക്ക കമ്മിറ്റിയിലുള്ള സ്ഥാനം നാലായാലും നൂറായാലും തരക്കേടില്ല, അവർ ഞാൻ മുൻപു പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ ആനപ്പുറത്തിരിക്കുന്നവരാണ്. അവരുടെ താഴെ ഇരിക്കുന്നവരാണ് മറ്റുള്ളവർ. അവരെയാണ് ക്ലൂടുതലായി പരിഗണിക്കേണ്ടതു്. ആയുർവേദത്തെയോ അതുപോലെയുള്ള മറ്റു സിസ്റ്റങ്ങളെയോ ഉയർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതും ഗവണ്മെൻറിൻെറയും ജനങ്ങളുടെയും കടമയാണ്. ആയുർവേദ മരുന്നുകൾക്ക് ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഗുണമുണ്ട്. രൂപരസഗന്ധങ്ങളെ അതിക്രമിച്ചാണ് അവയുടെ വ്യാപ്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതു് ഒരു ദോഷവും ചെയ്യുകയില്ല. ഗുണം ചെയ്യുവാൻ വളരെ കഴിവുണ്ടുതാനും. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള സിസ്റ്റങ്ങളെ അധികമൊന്നും നിയന്ത്രണത്തിനധീനമാക്കാതെ കേവലം സ്വതന്ത്രമായ നിലയിൽ ചികിത്സ നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതാണ് നല്ലതെന്ന് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരുപക്ഷേ കുന്നോ രണ്ടോ സീറ്റുകൾ അലോപ്പതിക്കാർക്കു കുറഞ്ഞുപോയാലും തരക്കേടില്ല. എല്ലാ പദ്ധതിക്കാരുടെയും യോജിച്ചും എല്ലാവരെയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയും ഒരു കൌൺസിൽ രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള ഉൽബോധനത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഭേദഗതിയെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. DOMINIC JOSEPH: Sir, I support the amendment of Mr. Govindan. The amendment, as has been stated, relates to the composition of the Council and in the Bill as reported by the Select Committee we find that a majority has been converted into a minority. That is a matter which must give concern naturally to the Allopathic doctors and also to the general public. By saying this I do not mean any disparagement to the other systems of medicine. Allopathy has improved very considerably by scientific discoveries. The same cannot be said of other systems. It is true that Ayurveda has a very hoary tradition and has established itself to a very great extent in this country. The honourable member Mr. Sivathanu Pillai was saying that the *Sidha* Vaidyans were working wonders in South Travancore. But, as it is, the same thing cannot be said of them with regard to Central or North Travancore for the simple reason that, they are unknown entities there. Allopathy has got a world-wide existence. It has won international fame and international recognition. It has, by scientific discoveries developed to such an extent that in the field of human ailment it has become the greatest factor for relief and cure. It has developed the system of public health and preventive system of medicines. It has developed the system of radiology, surgery and midwifery which are all foreign to other systems. Therefore, it is natural that the predominant voice should be given Allopathy in the Medical Council. The question is as to who should be given the deciding voice in the matter of medical profession; whether it should be granted to

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[Mr. K. Dominic Joseph.]

an organised, educated, qualified body or not. There is no dis respect to other systems when I say that it is only natural and appropriate that the interest of the various systems will be more adequately safeguarded if it is controlled by the Allopaths.

Again, it is only pertinent to enquire what are the functions of the Medical Council. The Medical Council is charged with very onerous and responsible duties. It has to maintain a register of qualified practitioners who alone have the right to practise. It has got the power to exercise supervision over the practitioners and also power of superintendence over institutions which confer degrees and diplomas. It has got the power to advise the Government on its own initiative or at the instance of the Government on matters relating to medicine and practice. It has got the function to publish a Pharmacopea, to prescribe and conduct examinations, etc., and various other matters. Further it will be seen that the Bill provides that all questions should be decided by a majority in the Council. It may be asked whether these functions can be safely entrusted to a body majority of whose members are unqualified and uneducated. The domestic matters of each system, as has been said by the Chair, is entrusted to the Committees of those systems. So there can be no reasonable apprehension for them that they will be swallowed up by the major system. Therefore, my submission is, that in the interest of medical profession, it is but right that the controlling agency should be the Allopathic Doctors.

VAIDASASTRANIPUNA DR. L. A. RAVI VARMA: It is quite true that the Allopathic system is an extremely organised system. But on that very same ground if the other system, the Ayurveda or any other system indigenous to India, is to go back to its original status, it is essential that special support is given to that system. Otherwise they will not have a chance to go beyond its present condition and it is not on account of any apprehension. I am not going to speak about the merits of these systems. We have now, for example, the British Medical Council, to go back. Any method of medicine may be taught in any College or any Degree given according to any authority and it would be accepted by the Medical Council. If it goes against the interest of any system, the Privy Council has got the power to control that system. Section 23 of the British Medical Act speaks about it. It must be remembered that in the British Medical Council it is not compulsory that they should all be Medical men. Out of the total members only 14 are necessarily to be Medical men. Of the total number, 5 are appointed by His Majesty and 17 by Universities and there need not be professionally qualified. Therefore, if there can be an association where you have 22 people to represent the people at large and only 14 to keep the professional part of the business going, we can understand the purpose.

Two people are to be elected by the allopathic practitioners. Certainly these two people can not go counter to the allopathic system; in which case there will be 11 for allopaths always. Really speaking

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under Ayurveda you may include Siddha because practically both are the same but not Unani or Homoeo, for maintaining a common cause. At any rate the total number of Unanis in the State is very small. Therefore I do not see any reason why the present numbers should be changed at all. The Dentist and the Homoeopath are each given one member and these two, from natural affinity, are always likely to side with the Allopaths. If the House considers that number is not enough, they may increase it but the Ayurvedic seats ought not to be reduced. There is no objection for the inclusion of one member from the Council and one member from the Assembly.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN (*Quilon* cum *Kottarakara*): In opposing it I submit that the provision as revised by the Select Committee may be maintained. In the original Bill the provision was 17 members for the Council. Of these, nine were Allopathic, four Ayurvedic physicians, one Sidha, one Homoeopathy, one Unani and one Dentist. The Select Committee decided to alter it to 21 and that is what we have at present. Now, Sir, it is after due deliberation and after giving due consideration of the pros and cons of the whole question that the Select Committee have come to the conclusion that the number should be 21 and in doing so my submission is that there is absolutely no room for fear for the Allopaths in respect of the Clause as revised by the Select Committee. Now as revised by the Select Committee there are ten Allopaths *i. e.*, nine Allopaths and one Dentist. We have 2 Homoeopathy members also in this Council *i. e.*, 10+2=12. Thus practically we have 12 Allopathic members in this Council. Then as regards the other systems there are six Ayurveda, one Unani and two Siddha. These three systems constitute nine members. My submission is that there is no fear at all if the number of representatives of the indigenous systems of medicine is increased. In fact it is the Allopathic system having 10 members and 2 Homoeopathy members that constitute a clear majority in this council and the apprehension that the Allopathy is a minority is unfounded. In this connection we have to view the whole question from a very broad outlook.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Am I to understand that Homoeopathy is a branch of Allopathy?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: What I meant was that it is a western development.

We learn from the Bill that there will be several sub-committees of the Council and to each sub-committee the official pertaining to that particular system will be co-opted. But there is the Council over all these. The function of the Council is to control the whole medical field in the State. The duties of the council are enumerated in Section 20 and it reads:—

> "It shall be competent for the Council to advise Our Government on its own initiative or at the instance of Our Government, on all matters relating to medical work and practice, including both preventive and curative forms by or under any system, recognised or otherwise."

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[Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan.]

And also Section 17 reads :—

"The Council shall have power to appoint an Executive Committee and other Committees from among its members, of which the quorum shall not be less than three, and to delegate to such committees such of the powers and duties vested in the Council as the Council may see fit, other than those provided by Sections 18 and 20."

So my submission is that there is a council with very extraordinary powers to guide and control medical work and practice in the State. If the question is taken in that light and if it is considered there must be a clear majority for the Allopathic system which will guide the whole medical institutions of the State by the Allopathic system and Allopathic practitioners alone. This is not the occasion to go into the merits or demerits of the others. It is for the experts to deal with. The real question is whether Ayurveda and other indigenous systems can be left entirely at the mercy of other systems. That is the position. Now, Sir, Ayurveda for example has come to stay in the land due to the benign policy adopted by the Government and due to the policy adopted by the Sovereign. Sir, very large masses of people resort to Ayurvedic system of treatment and we know that from the highest to the lowest people have great faith in this system of medicine. So also some Allopathic doctors have great faith in the system. I know many great doctors have been treated by that system.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: May I know the total number of patients treated by Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems in 1117?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: We have the number that has been supplied by the Department. But apart from that there are many patients treated by the Grant-in-aid Vaidyans and other private practitioners.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I inform the honourable member that the number of persons treated is 25,824.

MR. P KUNJUKRISHNAN: I was referring to the fact that since we have not accurate statistics of patients treated by private Ayurvedic Doctors, we are not now in possession of the correct number.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: I rise to a point of order. The point of order is that when information is published by Government in authoritative books whether it is in order to put that question.

PRESIDENT: The question, to my mind, more important than the statistics published by Government is the question of hours, minutes and seconds available to us. At the rate at which we are going on we shall not today get beyond Clause 3. I have no power, in regard to the legislative business, to prescribe a time limit. It is open to the House to impose a self denying ordinance on itself, that each member will have five minutes time or seven minutes time. Unless some such limitation is established spontaneously by the House I have no right to impose a time limit.

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MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : I would suggest that some time-limit,-say, 5 minutes - must be imposed.

The question that a time limit of five minutes be fixed for each member was put and carried.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN : The whole question is that Homoeopathy can be left in the hands of Allopathy. Of course, there may be rare exceptions, and then the whole thing is based on the so-called sympathy of superiority.

There is no guarantee that the allopaths will not hinder and retard the progress of other systems.

Then the next point is that Ayurveda and other indigenous systems require scientific help for their development and therefore it is better that allopathy is given the choice to help Ayurveda. In this respect we have to take into consideration the peculiar nature and development of the Ayurveda system. We know that it has its own peculiarities and historic development. Unless Government helps the Ayurveda system, we cannot expect reasonable and useful developments on scientific lines. My submission is that unless allopaths are possessed of very great erudition and knowledge and practical experience in Ayurveda, they cannot be entrusted with the powers of improving Ayurveda. (*President's bell.*)

SADASYATILAKA T K. VELU PILLAI : Sir, I am very glad that it is my proud privilege to be the first to take advantage of the self-denying ordinance as regards time. I consider it more a right than a liability. I wish to refer only to two or three aspects of the question before the House. I for one am not going to ask any prescription or swallow anything if prescribed by a doctor who has not had training in any system of medicine. The means of approach should be different. I shall state my meaning in another form. Frederic Pollock and Dicey were eminent lawyers. But if they go to argue cases that will be a failure. Macaulay drafted the Penal Code but he never practised law. So, in considering the question of the choice of the council it is not professional eminence alone in that system or this system which should count. We want men of affairs, men who know the conditions of the world, men who have a position in society, men to whom the world will attach some value. Those people will be able to acquit themselves in such places. That being the test, I have no apprehension at all that any system will suffer. Much has been said about the comparative merits of the systems. That is not in my province. If the Allopathic system deserves commendation, it is this : that during so many centuries the Allopathic doctors have taken time by the forelock and taken advantage of the drugs found in all parts of the world. They have taken drugs found in the Ayurveda system. If they find there is anything good, they will adopt it. With these words I oppose the motion.

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MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: സർ, ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഈ വാദം എന്തൊ ചില തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണകളെ ആസ്പദമാക്കി പുരോഗമിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു തോന്നിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഒരു കാര്യം ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ വ്യക്തമാക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ആയുർവേദം, മലയാളം, സംസ്കൃതം മുതലായവയ്ക്കു ഗവൺമെൻറു സഭയം കഴിയുന്നത്ര പ്രോത്സാഹനവും അവയെ പരിപുഷ്ടമാക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ട സഹായവും നൽകണമെന്നുള്ള വാദത്തോടു ഞാൻ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഭേദഗതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളത്, ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ആലോചിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ സർവ്വപ്രധാനമായ പരിഗണനയ്ക്കു വിഷയീഭവിക്കേണ്ട സംഗതികളും വിവിധങ്ങളായ ചികിത്സാസംപ്രദായങ്ങൾക്കു പൂർവികകാലം മുതൽ നാളിതുവരെ, സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അംഗീകൃതവും ശാസ്ത്രീയവുമായ വികസനം, അതിനുള്ള സുസ്ഥിരമായ സ്ഥാനം, അതിന്റെ ക്രമപ്രവൃദ്ധമായ വളർച്ച. ജനസാമാന്യവും ഗവൺമെൻറും അതിനു നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള പ്രാധാന്യം, അന്യപരിഷ്കൃതരാജ്യങ്ങളും ഗവൺമെൻറും നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള പ്രാധാന്യം ഇവകളാണ്. ഇവകളെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ജനങ്ങളും ഗവൺമെൻറും എപ്പോഴും സ്ഥാനമാണ് ഈ വിധ ചികിത്സാ സംപ്രദായങ്ങൾക്കും നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു സൂക്ഷ്മമായി ഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതിനു അനിഷേധ്യമായ തെളിവുകൾ സുലഭങ്ങളാണ്. ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും പ്രതിവർഷം മെഡിക്കൽ പബ്ലിക് ഹെൽത്ത് ഇനങ്ങളിലേയ്ക്ക് ഏകദേശം രൂപയും, ആയുർവേദത്തിന് ഏകദേശം രൂപയും നൽകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള അടുത്ത വർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് സാക്ഷ്യം വഹിക്കുന്നു. ഈ വിവിധസംപ്രദായങ്ങളുടെ അനുസരിച്ചു രോഗശമനത്തിനു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ നൽകുന്ന സഹായം എന്താണെന്നു നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അലോപ്പതി സംപ്രദായപ്രകാരം ഏകദേശം ആശുപത്രികൾ, ഔഷധശാലകളെ ചികിത്സിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും ആയുർവേദം, സിദ്ധ, യുനാനി എന്നീ സംപ്രദായങ്ങളിൽ എല്ലാംകൂടി ചികിത്സിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മൊത്തംസംഖ്യ ആശുപത്രി, ഔഷധശാല മാത്രമാണെന്നും കാണുന്നു.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: കൂടുതൽ സഹായധനം കിട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതെന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നറിയാമോ?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: എന്തുകാരണവശാൽ കൂടുതൽ സഹായധനം കിട്ടി എന്നുള്ളതു വാദവിഷയമല്ല.

MR. TARIATU KUNJITTMMAN: ആയുർവേദ വൈദ്യപ്രകാരം ചികിൽസിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരുടെ ശരിയായ കണക്കെടുത്താൽ ഇതിനേക്കാൾ അധികം മടങ്ങു ഉണ്ടെന്നു അറിയാമോ?

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MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : കിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള കണക്കുകളെ അസ്സലാക്കിയാണ് വായിക്കേണ്ടതു്. സമയപരിധി നമ്മെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിലേയ്ക്കു നയിച്ചേക്കാം.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: ആയുർവേദ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മുഖാന്തിരമല്ലാതെ ചികിൽസിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള രോഗികളുടെ കണക്കു് അറിയാമോ?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: കണക്കുകൾ കിട്ടാൻ പ്രയാസമാണു്. ഇനിയും പരിഷ്കൃതരാജ്യങ്ങളും ഗവണ്മെന്റുകളും അലോപ്പതിയും മറ്റു ചികിൽസാ സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങൾക്കും യഥാക്രമം നടത്തികൊണ്ടിരുന്ന സ്ഥാനത്തേയും പിഴയെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചിന്തിച്ചുനോക്കുക. വിവിധരാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ സാംക്രമികരോഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ടു്. യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ സേവനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ സാംക്രമികരോഗങ്ങളുടെ നിവാരണം സംബന്ധിച്ചോ യുദ്ധസേവനം സംബന്ധിച്ചോ അലോപ്പതിയിതരമായ ചികിത്സാ സമ്പ്രദായക്കാരുടെ സേവനം ഒരു രാജ്യക്കാരും ഇതുവരെ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിവില്ല. സർ, ഇപ്പോൾത്തന്നെ യുദ്ധസേവനത്തിനായി ധാരാളം ഡാക്ടർമാർ വിദേശങ്ങളിലേയ്ക്കു പോകുന്നുണ്ടു്. * എന്നാൽ ഈ മഹത്സേവനത്തിനായി ഇതേവരെ ഒരുഹോമിയൊപ്പതി ഡാക്ടരേയൊ ആയുർവേദ വൈദ്യനേയൊ എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. രണ്ടാമതായി എനിക്കു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു് ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ 2 0 -ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു ചികിത്സാ സമ്പ്രദായക്കാരൻ മറൊരു ചികിത്സാ സമ്പ്രദായക്കാരന്റേമേൽ യാതൊരു അധികാരവും ചെലുത്താൻ മാർഗം കാണുന്നില്ലാ. അതിൽ പ്രധാനമായ ചുമതലകളാണു് വിവരിച്ചുകാണുന്നതു്. ഒന്നാമതായി രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ, രണ്ടാമതായി അവശ്യംവേണ്ട വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അംഗീകരണത്തോടുകൂടി രൂപവൽക്കരിക്കുക, ഇവകളാണ്. ചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായത്തെക്കുറിച്ചു് യാതൊരു അധികാരവും ഇതിൽ ചെലുത്തുന്നില്ല. വല്ല അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമൊ തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണകളൊ സംശയങ്ങളൊ വ്യവസ്ഥകളുടെ രൂപവൽക്കരണം സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവണ്മെന്റു വളരെ സൂക്ഷ്മബുദ്ധിയോടുകൂടി ലീഗൽ റിമെംബ്രൻസറേയും രജിസ്ട്രാരേയും ഇതിന്റെ കമ്മറ്റിയിലെ മെമ്പറന്മാരായി അക്കാറന്തസരിച്ചുതന്നെ നിയമിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. വിവിധ ചികിത്സാ സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽത്തന്നെയും മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിൽ ഓരോ സബ്കമ്മറ്റികൾ രൂപീകരിച്ചു് ആ സബ്കമ്മറ്റിയിൽ ഓരോ ചികിത്സാ സമ്പ്രദായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ആലോചന

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[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai]

നടത്താനുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ ബിൽ പ്രദാനംചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിൽ യാതൊരു ദോഷവും വരാനില്ല. മി: ഗോവിന്ദന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN (*Vaikom cum Kottayam*) : സർ, ഞാൻ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെംബർ മി. ഗോവിന്ദന്റെ ഭേദഗതിയെ അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ആയുർവേദത്തിനോടു് അവജ്ഞയോ സിദ്ധവൈദ്യത്തിനോടു വെറുപ്പോ എനിക്കില്ല. എന്റെ ബഹുമാന്യ സ്നേഹിതൻ ഡാക്ടർ എൽ. എ. രവിവർമ്മ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുണ്ടായി—ഹോമിയോ, സിദ്ധവൈദ്യം, ആയുർവേദം മുതലായവ അലോപ്പതിയുടെ ഒരു ശാഖയാണെന്നു്. അതിന്റെ ഓരോ വാദമുഖങ്ങളെയുംപറ്റി ഞാൻ വിശകലനം ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. മി. കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണൻ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വാദം വളരെ വിചിത്രമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവയെല്ലാം ഒന്നാണെന്നു് സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ മി. കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണൻ കാണുന്ന ന്യായം എല്ലാം പാശ്ചാത്യമാണെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. അങ്ങനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇറാലി, ജർമ്മനി, ഫ്രാൻസ്, ഇംഗ്ലണ്ട് ഈ രാജ്യക്കാരെല്ലാം പാശ്ചാത്യരല്ലേ. പിന്നെ എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഇവർ കീരിയും പാമ്പും പോലെ കഴിയുന്നതു്. മി. കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണന്റെ ന്യായത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിനോക്കിയാൽ വനത്തിലുള്ള കടുവായ്ക്കും കരടിയ്ക്കും തമ്മിൽ വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടോ ? മേൽ പറഞ്ഞവ ഒന്നാണെന്നു് സ്ഥാപിച്ചു് രണ്ടിന്റെയും നമ്പർ ഒന്നായി കാണുന്നതു് സ്വാർത്ഥത കാണിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ഇന്ദ്രജാലം മാത്രമാണു്. എന്റേയും മി. കുഞ്ഞുകൃഷ്ണന്റേയും മറ്റു പല മെംബന്മാരുടേയും അടുക്കൽ ഹോമിയോപ്പതി, അലോപ്പതി, ആയുർവേദം ഈ വൈദ്യന്മാർ അജ്ഞാനത്തിന്റെ അന്ധകാരത്തിൽ പാഞ്ഞുവരുന്നതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ അറിയാം ഇതു് വിവിധ വശങ്ങളിൽ കൂടിയുള്ള ഒന്നാണെന്നു്. ഇന്നലെ മെഡിക്കലിന്റേയും, ആയുർവേദത്തിന്റേയും ഡിമാന്റു വന്നപ്പോൾ, അവിടെ ആശുപത്രി വേണം, ഇവിടെ ആശുപത്രി വേണം എന്നും മറ്റുമുള്ള വാദം പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ചൂരക്കിഴങ്ങിനുള്ളിൽ ആരും സഞ്ചാരമില്ലാത്ത വണ്ടൻമേട്ടിൽ വേണമെന്നുള്ളതുവരേ എത്തി. ചങ്ങനാശേരിയിൽ നിന്നും വയ്ക്കത്തു നിന്നും, മറ്റു പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും, കമ്പികൊണ്ടു ലഭിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കാളറാ മൂലം അനേകം മരിക്കുന്നു, ഡോക്ടരുടെ സഹായം വേണം ചങ്ങനാശേരിയിൽ ഒരു മിഡ്വൈഫിനെ നിയമിക്കണം എന്നും മറ്റും

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പലരും പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ആ കമ്മിയിലെങ്ങും ഒരു ഹോമിയോ ഡാക്ടറേയോ ആയുർവേദ വൈദ്യനേയോ വേണമെന്ന് അവശ്യപ്പെട്ട കാണുന്നില്ല.

MR. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : അലോപ്പതി സമ്പ്രദായം ഈ നാട്ടിൽ വരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പ് എന്തു സംപ്രദായമാണ് ഈ നാട്ടിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നതെന്നറിയാമോ ?

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN : എനിക്കു ഈ ചോദ്യത്തിനുത്തരമായി എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതനോട് ചോദിക്കുവാനുള്ളത് മോട്ടാർകാർ വരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പ് നിങ്ങളെങ്ങിനെ നടന്നു എന്നാണ്.

മോട്ടാറും, ബോട്ടും, വിമാനവും വരുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു നമ്മൾ നടന്നിരുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ അച്ഛന്റെ മുത്തച്ഛന്റെ മുത്തച്ഛന്മാർ നടന്നിരുന്നുവെന്നു വിചാരിച്ച് നാമും നടക്കണമെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നത്. അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ മി. കുമാരനുവൈദ്യൻ വടക്കേക്കരമുതൽ തിരുവനന്തപുരംവരെ അടി അടി വച്ച് നടക്കേണ്ടിവരുമായിരുന്നു. ശാസ്ത്രീയമായി എനിക്കു വലിയ പരിജ്ഞാനമൊന്നുമില്ലാ. പ്രസവം ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. അതുനിമിത്തം വരാവുന്ന അപകടവും, ആരോഗ്യഹാനിയും ചില്ലറയല്ല. എനിക്കറിയാവുന്ന പല ആയുർവേദവൈദ്യന്മാരോടും ചോദിച്ചതിൽ അവർ പറയുന്നതു വയറ്റിൽ കിടക്കുന്ന കുട്ടിയുടെ തല മുകളിലേക്കാണെന്നാണ്. ആധുനിക ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞന്മാരായ അലോപ്പതിക്കാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം കുട്ടിയുടെ തല താഴെ കീഴ്പ്പോട്ടതന്നെയാണെന്നുമാണ്. ഏറ്റവും ഗൌരവമുള്ള, ഇക്കാര്യത്തിന്റെ മൂലസിദ്ധാന്തത്തിൽ തന്നെ ഈ വൈദ്യശാസ്ത്രങ്ങൾ ഭിന്നങ്ങളാകുന്നു. കാളറാ, മസൂരി ഈ രോഗങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഇപ്രകാരം ഭിന്നാഭിപ്രായങ്ങളാണ് ഉള്ളത്. തൽക്കാലം ഈ വക വിഷയങ്ങളിലേയ്ക്കു പോകുവാൻ അധികസമയമില്ല. എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം ഖണ്ഡിതമായിട്ടുപറയാം, നിഷ്പക്ഷമായിട്ടു പറയാം. ഇതു അലോപ്പതിയുടെ രക്ഷയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടിയല്ലാ-എനിക്കു വളരെ ബഹുമാനമുള്ള എന്റെ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കുഞ്ഞിത്തൊമ്മൻ തുടങ്ങിയവരുടെ അവഗാഢമായ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു, നിഷ്പക്ഷമായ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു, നിർദ്ദാക്ഷിണ്യമായ ആലോചനയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത് ഇതു ആയുർവേദത്തിന്റെ വളർച്ചക്കുവേണ്ടിയാണെന്നാണ്. ചരകന്റേയും, വാഗ്ഭടന്റേയും മറ്റും വൈദ്യശാസ്ത്രങ്ങളെ അനുസരിച്ച് നാഡിയുടെ ഗതിനോക്കി ചങ്കിടിപ്പ് മനസ്സിലാക്കാം. രക്തധമനികളുടെ എണ്ണം നിശ്ചയിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. എന്നൊക്കെ പറയാ

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[Mr. K. R. Narayanan]

മെങ്കിലും ശരീരശാസ്ത്രം ശരിയായി പഠിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ അലോപ്പതി ക്കുടെ സാധ്യമല്ലെന്നുള്ളകാര്യം നാലും മൂന്നും ഏഴ് എന്നപോലെ സുനിശ്ചിതമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്.

Mr. A. K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN : സർ, ഞാൻ മി. കെ. ജി. ഗോവിന്ദൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച ഭേദഗതിയെ എതിർക്കുന്നു. അതായതു അന്ന് സെലക്ററുകമ്മിറ്റി സൂക്ഷ്മമായി വളരെ ശ്രദ്ധയോടുകൂടി ചിന്തിച്ചിട്ടാണ് ഈ മെമ്പറന്മാരുടെ എണ്ണം നിശ്ചയിച്ചത്. എന്നാൽ ഇന്ന് അതിനെ മാറണമെന്ന് പറയുന്നതു ശരിയാണെന്നു എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. മെഡിക്കൽ കൗൺസിലിലുള്ള അംഗങ്ങൾ ആയുർവേദ സംപ്രദായപ്രകാരമുള്ളവരായാലുംകൊള്ളാം; അലോപ്പതി സമ്പ്രദായ പ്രകാരമുള്ളവരായാലുംകൊള്ളാം. ഈ രണ്ടു കൂട്ടരും യോജിച്ചുപ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതാണ് അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അല്ലാതെ, ഓരോ വൈദ്യ സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളെ മുൻനിറുത്തി ഓരോരുത്തരും അവരവക്ക് അറിയാവു ന്നതിനെ മാത്രം പോഷിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു് ഒരിക്കലും നന്നല്ലാ എന്നാണ് ബഹുമാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ മി. കെ. ആർ. നാരായണൻ പറയുന്നതു്. വിമാനങ്ങൾപോലെ ഇംഗ്ലീഷുവൈദ്യം വന്നപ്പോൾ ആയുർവേദം വളരെ അധഃപതിച്ചുപോയിയെന്നും, അലോപ്പതിസംപ്രദായം മുന്നോട്ടു വന്നിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നുമാണ്. എന്നാൽ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവ ണ്മെൻറു ഈ അടുത്ത കാലത്തുമാത്രമാണ് ആയുർവേദത്തെ പ്രോത്സാ ഹിപ്പിക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങിയതു്. ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ അലോപ്പതി സംപ്രദായത്തെ ആക്ഷേപിക്കയല്ലാചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഓരോ ഭരണാധി കാരികളുടേയും കാലത്തു് ഓരോ വിഷയങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകിവരുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഞാൻ വിസ്മരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ചരകൻ, സുശ്രുതൻ, വാഗ്ഭടൻ തുടങ്ങിയ ഭിഷ ഗ്വരന്മാരുടെ വൈദ്യശാസ്ത്രപ്രകാരമുള്ള ശരീരശാസ്ത്രം എന്റെ സ്നേഹി തൻ ഒന്നു വായിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിൽ ഈ വിധത്തിലുള്ള അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിക്കയില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇന്നത്തെ പാശ്ചാത്യവൈദ്യസംപ്രദാ യം വരുന്നതിനു മുമ്പുതന്നെയാണ് വെള്ളത്തിൽ കുടിയും അണുക്കൾ വഴിയായും രോഗങ്ങൾ പകരുമെന്നു കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു; അതുതന്നെ യാതൊരു ദൂരദർശിനിയുംകൂടാതെയാണ് പിന്നെ ആയുർവേദത്തിനു് ഒരാക്ഷേ പം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചതു് നാഡി പിടിച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ കാര്യങ്ങളൊന്നും അറി യാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണ്. അതിലേയ്ക്കു ഞാൻ ഒരു ഉദാഹരണം പറയാം.

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പബ്ലിക്കസർവീസുകമ്മീണർ മി. യൂർ അവർകൾ മഹാരാ ജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ട്രൂട്ടർ ആയിരുന്ന. കാലത്തു് അദ്ദേഹത്തോടുകൂടി കുറച്ചുകാലം ഇവിടെ താമസിച്ചിരുന്ന ഒരു അമേർക്കൻ സായ്പിനു് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന. സുഖക്കേടു് ഈ അലോപ്പതി ചികിത്സകൊണ്ടു ഭേദപ്പെടാ തെ വന്നപ്പോൾ, ഇവിടെ അടുത്തു താമസിക്കുന്ന മി. കുത്തു അയ്യർ ആ സായിപ്പിന്റെ നാഡി പരിശോധിച്ചിട്ടു് ഫർ നേരം സേവിക്കുന്നതിനായി ഒരു മരുന്നുകൊടുത്തു. ദീനം വിവരം ഒന്നും ചോദിക്കാതെയാണു് മരുന്നു കൊടുത്തതു് എന്നുള്ളതും പ്രസ്താവ്യമാണു്. ആ മരുന്നു സേവിച്ചു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു പൂർണ്ണസുഖം കിട്ടുകയും അദ്ദേഹം അമേരിക്കയിൽ ചെന്ന ശേഷം ആയുർവേദ ചികിത്സയുടെ മാഹാത്മ്യത്തെ വിവരിച്ചു ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കറു അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തതായി എനിക്കറിയാം. അതുപോലെതന്നെ, അമേരിക്കയിലെ ഓഹിയോ സർവകലാശാലയിൽ രസതന്ത്രശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞനായ മി വില്യം ബ്രൗൺ എം ഡി. കൽക്കട്ടയിൽ നിന്നും പുറപ്പെടുന്ന മാഡേൺ റിവ്യൂ എന്ന മാസികയിൽ എഴുതിയിരുന്ന ഒരു ലേഖനത്തിന്റെ തർജ്ജിമ ഞാൻ വായിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിൽ അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു് ആയുർവേദത്തിനു യാതൊരു തെറ്റും അദ്ദേഹം കണ്ടു പിടിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നും അതു് ഫലപ്രദമായ ഒരു ചികിത്സാക്രമമാണെന്നുമാണു്. മറേറതെങ്കിലും വൈദ്യസംപ്രദായങ്ങളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു് ആയുർവേദം മോശമാണെന്നു് അദ്ദേഹം സമ്മതിക്കുന്നില്ലാ. കോട്ടക്കൽ ആര്യവൈദ്യശാലയുടെ അഭിമുഖത്തിൽ നാലഞ്ചു കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പു നടന്ന ഒരു മീറിംഗിൽ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷം വഹിച്ചതു് ഒരു യൂറോപ്യനാണു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തെപ്പററി മുഴുവൻ അറിയാൻ പാടില്ലാ, എങ്കിലും ഇൻഡ്യാഗവർമ്മെൻറിന്റെ കീഴിൽ മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ ഒരു വലിയ ഉദ്യോഗം വഹിച്ചിരുന്ന ആളാണെന്നു് എനിക്കറിയാം. അദ്ദേഹവും ആയുർവേദത്തെ വളരെ പ്രശംസിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. സുശ്രുതൻ മുതലായവരുടെ അംഗവിഭാഗം മർമ്മവിഭാഗം ഇതുകളെപ്പററി യൂറോപ്യന്മാർക്കുള്ള അഭിപ്രായം വളരെ കേമമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. ഞാൻ ഒരു വൈദ്യനായതുകൊണ്ടു പറയുന്നതല്ല.

PRESIDENT After all, we here, as a legislative body, cannot use employ ourselves in discussing, with any effectual result comparative merits of one system over another. All that, we c is to decide whether in the Medial Council X or Y should be subs

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[President.]

or whether it should be No. X or No. Y. Whatever decision we may arrive at, the relative merits of the Allopathic or Ayurveda system will still continue to be what they are.

MR. A.K. KUMARAN VAIDYAN: ഇവിടെ പലരും ആയുർവേദത്തെ ദുഷിച്ച് അഭിപ്രായം പറഞ്ഞു എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രം ഞാൻ ഇതൊക്കെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു എന്നേയുള്ളൂ. അതു് എന്റെ കടമയുമാണു.

അതുകൊണ്ടു ഒരിക്കലും ഈ മെഡിക്കൽ കൌൺസിലിൽ അംഗങ്ങളെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു് എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായമില്ലാ. അങ്ങിനെ കൂട്ടണമെങ്കിൽ ആയുർവേദത്തിനും മെമ്പറന്മാരെ കൂട്ടണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഈ ഭേദഗതിയെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Sir, I am willing to lend my support to the priciple underlying the motion moved by Mr. K. G. Govindan but, at the same time, I must say that I enter a caveat at the charge levelled against the Select Committee to the effect that it transferred its limits and went beyond its jurisdiction. I assert that the Select Committee, has not exceeded its jurisdiction. The objection that the honourable member raised was that the principle underlying this particular section was transgressed by the Select Committee, Let me tell Mr. Govindan that the Select Committee has not gone against the principle of the Bill. That is all what the Committee concerned itself with. It has discharged its duties according to the standing orders and provisions laid down in the Rules.

The question that the amendment of Mr. K. G. Govindan to delete sub clause (2) of clause 3 and to insert instead sub clause (2) of clause 3 of the original Bill, be accepted was put and carried.

The question that Clause 3 as amended stands part of the Bill was put and carried.

Clause 3 as amended was added to the Bill.

The question that Clause 4 stands part of the Bill was put and carried.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP (*Ambalapuzha cum Shertalla*):

"In clause 5, lines 2, after the words 'holder of', insert the words 'a Diploma of any institution registered with the Government of India or' and read the whole section.

By the insertion of the amendment the Section will read thus"

Every member of the Council shall be a registered practitioner and the holder of a Diploma of any institution registered with the Government of India or a recognised qualification under this Act."

My object is this. We lay down, by the section 5, that to be a member of the Council, a person must be a registered practitioner and holder of a recognised qualification. Under the homoeopathic system and the

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Siddha system, there is no qualification prescribed, Therefore, by prescribing that he should be a registered practitioner together with a recognised qualification, his right to be a member of the Council is restricted. My sincere opinion is that this is particularly included by some members interested to come in as a member of the Medical Council, because as I submitted under the homoeopathic and under the Siddha systems, there is no qualification prescribed at present according to the schedule of this Bill.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: The statment is wrong. The Government of Madras have put down qualifications for these systems.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know from the honourable member what the qualification prescribed in Siddha vaidyam is?

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: L. I. M.(Siddha) of Madras,

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether this Bill is intended for the Siddha practitioners of Travancore or outside Travancore?

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: All that they must have is a qualification for practising the Siddha system,

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Is there any member with that qualification in Travancore?

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: Yes, there are men with L. I.M. degree.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether the honourable member is able to name anyone in Travancore with the prescribed qualification?

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: I know there was a member in Madras who even applied to the Government of Travancore for being appointed as Inspector of Siddha Vaidyasalas.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Sir, may I add that under Schedule B there is a qualification prescribed for the Siddha system namely, certificate or diploma granted by His Highness the Maharaja's Ayurvedic College, Trivandrum or the Government of Travancore. So it is open to the Government to recognise Siddha and here is an opportunity for him to get himself so qualified.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, so far as Ayurveda is concerned there is this qualification specified, because the Government have their own college. Is there any such for Siddha or Homoeopathy?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I draw the attention of the honorable member to page 18 wherein he will find schedule B prescribing the qualifications for Siddha. There are qualifications for other systems too such as Homoeopathy.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I have nothing more to add. With these words I move my amendment.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: Sir, I have very little to add. Facilities have been provided for getting qualified in the Siddha system of medicine. The honourable member may refer to schedule B. It will be clear for him. The School of Indian Medicine of the Government of Madras provides for L. I. M. (Siddha)

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MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: May I know whether there is any qualification prescribed for Homoeo-medicine?

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: Schedule E gives the answer.

"All qualifications which may be recognised by the Government of Travancore, the British Indian Provinces or the General Medical Council of Great Britain or America."

From this it is clear that there are qualifications prescribed in the Schedule. According to the present bill Homoeo practitioners, who are practising at present can continue in practice but cannot stand for election as a member of the Medical council unless they possess a qualification recognised by the council i. e. included in the schedule. Therefore my submission is that only a registered Vydian or a registered practitioner who is also qualified is entitled to be a member of the Medical council. The right to become qualified is vested in him and then he will be eligible for memberships of the council.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Then may I know, are there two kinds of registration?

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: I shall make myself a little more clear. A member of the medical council should possess a registrable and recognised qualification as otherwise members of the Medical council will be unqualified persons and the council cannot command any respect or dignity outside the State. Therefore by this clause those who wish to come in as members of the medical council must be only qualified persons.

I know there are a number of institutions, which state they are recognised institutions and thereby hoodwink the public. The Provincial Governments have not so far recognised. They are registered but not recognised. They are registered like any other business concerns, associations, societies etc.

PRESIDENT: On the analogy of scheduled banks registered under the Reserve Bank Act.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: Yes Sir; thereby they get certain facilities but no recognition by the Government. Under these circumstances, I request that this amendment should not be accepted.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Sir, clause 5 says.

"Every member of the Council shall be a registered practitioner and the holder of a recognised qualification under this Act."

There is a condition precedent. If there is any trouble it appears to me that, unless he is a registered practitioner he cannot be a member of the council. When we come to Section 22 which deals with registration that can be had even for all people who have not got the recognised qualification. I ask, why there should be these two things. Section 22 makes provision for registration of medical practitioners and what is considered to be a recognised qualification for the subsequent working of Act.

22 (iii) every person who within the period of one year from the date on which this Act comes into force, proves to the satisfaction of the Council that he has been in regular practice as a practitioner for a period of not less than five years, preceding the date on which he makes the application for being registered as a practitioner under this Act.

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(iv) every person who has passed an examination prescribed by the Council, and

(v) every practitioner though not eligible for registration under clause (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) but has worked for one year as an apprentice under a practitioner, or received training for one year in an institution, if such apprenticeship or training is in the opinion of the council sufficient to qualify him to practise as practitioner.

So, persons who register themselves are allowed to practise, but if they want to become members of the council they must have some other additional qualification. There is provision for exemption from registration. Two conditions are narrated.

For practising, registration is enough. For membership registration and recognised qualification, a degree or diploma which shows efficiency character and other capacity are essential. I do not see why these two conditions should not be insisted upon for membership while for practising there is only one. When this scheme of the Act is viewed in that aspect, there is no necessity for further amendment. That is all my point.

Mr. Narayana Kurup's amendment was put to vote and lost.

The question that clause 5 shall stand part of the Bill was putto vote and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 6.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Sir, I move

In Clause 6, between the figure '5' and the word 'in', insert the following 'with respect to elections'.

With the amendment, clause 6 reads thus.

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 3, 4 and 5, with respect to election, in the case of appointments to the first council made under this Act, all the members shall be nominated by our Government."

The section, as it stands, would mean that Government might appoint any number of members to the first council. For instance Government might appoint only, say, 3 members, to the first council.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I do not see the need for this amendment. By clause 6, it is intended to act exactly in termrs of clause 3, where nominations will be made by Government. Under the clause as it is framed, it is intended that nominations will be made as per principle mentioned in clause 3. Hence the proposed amendment is unnecessary.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: My suggestion is that under the clause, as it now stands, Government might appoint to the first council only two persons or three persons.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: No, that is a mistaken impression. It says definitely that there will be 17 members.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir I move:

In clause 6, add the words 'on the principle of Section 3 of the Act', after the word "Government" in line 4.

Appointment of members should be on, the principle enunciated under Section 3.

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MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: The difficulty is that Section 4 provides that if, under Section 3, all persons are not available, Government could nominate. So reading these Sections together it will be clear that this amendment is unnecessary.

The amendment was put to vote and lost. The question that clause 6 shall stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 7.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I move

In clause 7, add to sub-clause (e) "or who has been dismissed from service under any Government."

This is a very necessary one. There may be some medical practitioners who might have no disqualifications prescribed in sub-clauses (a) to (g), but at the same time they might have been dismissed from service for moral turpitude or other causes either by this Government or any other Governments. They might be practising in our society. Such persons should not be eligible for membership.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I will accept that amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The question that Clause 7, as amended do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 8.

The question that clause 8, do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

Clause 8 was added to the bill.

Clause 9.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Sir I move

In clause 9, sub-clause (i) (a), delete "five years" and insert instead "one year".

With the amendment the clause would read thus.

"Same as otherwise provided in this Act, the term of office of the member other than the ex-officio members shall, in the case of the first council be for a period of one year commencing from the date on which the first meeting of the council is held, and."

My reason that if 5 years provision is retained in the Bill that would be practically holding the right of medical practitioners to come into the council by election in abeyance for 5 years. It is the legitimate pride of every medical practitioner to serve in the council.

PRESIDENT: The trouble about it would be that the first register may not be compiled within one year. There is a lot of work to be gone through by way of enquiries and so on. Such a useful task to be finished might require some more time.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: It may even be raised to 2 or 3 years.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI; Sir, the difficulties are two-fold. One is to complete the register and the other is to draw up rules and regulations. All that necessarily requires time. So a reasonable time for the first council to function has to be provided so that it may lay down the office after making a complete register for their successor

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to function in a proper manner. All that is intended is to establish a body which will function thereafter without friction in the normal course of things and hence the period is put at 5 years. I have not the slightest objection to reduce the period by one or two years if the House desires so,

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: Every medical council established so far was functioning for 5 years in the first instance and subsequently for three years. That has been established from experience. But it is for the House to decide.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Sir, I move that

> In clause 9, sub-clause (1) (a), delete "five years" and insert instead "thee years".

I submit that three years is a reasonable period.

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: In clause 9 there is another consequential amendment to be made.

I move that in sub-clause 1 (*b*) also, 'three' may be substituted for 'five'.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, that also can be accepted.

The motion was put and carried.

The question that clause 9 as amended do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 15.

The question that clauses 10 to 15 do form part of the Bill was put and carried.

The Clauses were added to the Bill.

Clause 16

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUR: Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

> "In clause 16, sub-clause (2), line 6, add the words "which fact shall be notified to the absentee members" between the words "place" and "and" if" and read the whole section."

There is no provision for intimating the absentee members about the date of the adjourned meeting. This amendment is intended to give notice to the absentee members. The clause as amended would read thus.

> "All questions at a meeting of the Council shall be decided by the votes of the majority of the members at the meeting. Ten members shall form a quorum. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, *which fact shall be notified to the absentee members* and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the members present shall be a quorum."

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S TIRUMURTI: I think this amendment may be accepted.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I do not think it is necessary to accept the amendment because the notice of every meeting must be given to all members. That is a fundamental principle of any meeting.

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[Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

That need not be incorporated in any section of any Act. And in the case of an adjourned meeting when it is provided "the same day in the following week at the same time and place" this amendment is not necessary.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: This portion is borrowed from the Companies Act.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: With regard to the quorum of the Council; ten was fixed when the strength of the Medical Council was twenty one. Now we have reduced the number of the members of the council to seventeen. Therefore a consequential amendment is necessary with regard to the quorum in the light of the present number. I suggest that "eight" may be inserted for "ten" in line three of sub-clause (2).

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I accept the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The question that Clause 16, as amended, 20 form part of the Bill, was put and carried.

The Clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 17.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, beg to move the following amendment:

"In clause 17, add the following proviso:

"Provided however such executive committees or other committees shall consist of a majority of members representing a system of medicine when matters pertaining to that system arise for consideration, and if the number of members representing any system is only one, his opinion shall prevail in regard to the matters pretaining to that system."

When the several practitioners of the several systems of medicine were pulling the rope this way and that way, some of us thought of a via media for giving a separate committee for each system of medicine. We expressed the desire to Mr. Sivathanu Pillai the spokesman of the Sidha system and he also agreed to the suggestion. He accordingly drafted this amedment. So, practically the wording of the amendment is of Mr. Sivathanu Pillai. I had made only certain verbal alterations. Therefore, the credit for the drafting of the amendment goes to Mr. Sivathanu Pillai though it is not brought under his name. I am glad that the President has remarked that each system of medicine will have a separate Committee for the management of its own affairs. Therefore the Legal Remembrancer may have no objection in accepting this amendment which is more or less on the lines given expression to by the Dewan-President.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I can assure the honourable members that the object to be achieved by this amendment is the same as that of the Government. But the amendment is unnecessary for the reason that there is another section by which a Committee will be constituted to draw up regulations of which the Legal Remembrancer is a member and one of the underlining ideas of the regulations is to constitute separate Committees for separate systems. So that, under the regulations according to the exigencies, rules will be

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framed. This section is merely intended to express a general intention that there shall be a Committee. With this assurance I hope the honourable member will withdraw his amendment.

The amendment was by leave, withdrawn.

The question that Clause 17 do form part of the Bill was put and carried.

The Clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 18

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:

"Clause 18 (1): For "The Council shall appoint with the previous approval of our Government a Registrar who" substitute "There shall be a Registrar of the Council who shall be appointed by Our Government and the Registrar."

The Clause as at present reads thus:

"The Council shall appoint with the previous approval of Our Government a Registrar who shall be the Secretary.....".

Instead of the cumbersome process of the Council writing to the Government, and various letters exchanging between the council and the Government, for the appointment of a Registrar, I have suggested that the Government shall appoint the Registrar.

PRESIDENT: The Council will have more knowledge of these things.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Instead of the cumbersome process of the Council writing to the Government and then getting their sanction.....

PRESIDENT: Practically this is a self-governing body. Government might lend their own officers or they may have the final right of appointment. They always do it in consultation with such bodies.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I do not press the motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The question that Clause 18 do form part of the Bill was put and carried.

The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 19.

The question that Clause 19 do form part of the Bill was put and carried.

The Clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 20.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:

"In Clause 20 (1) delete the second part of the sub-clause commencing "The Registrar" and ending "the Committee".

My amendment refers to the second portion of sub-clause (1) of Clause 20. So far as the rule making power of this Bill is concerned, the Legal Remembrancer will, more or less, constitute the Government. Whatever that means the Government will have to send for remarks or for opinion to the Legal Remembrancer. So, the Legal Remembrancer if made a necessary member of this Rule making Body, he will be acting on both sides. He should be either in one place or the other.

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RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI : The Legal Remembrancer's functions will be of an official character. In fact it will be the medical men that will be entrusted with the work of drawing of the regulations.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : Whatever that is drafted by the Committee will have to go to the Government and that means to the Legal Remembrancer.

PRESIDENT : Government are not exclusively dependent upon the Legal Remembrancer. The Legal Remembraneer is particularly connected with what may be called the rule making activities of Government.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : I do not press the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN : Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :

"Clause 20 (1). This Clause is to be read as in the original Bill with 2 instead of 1 for the number of Ayurvedic practitioners on the Committee"

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR : Sir, I rise to a point of order. The honourable member Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan who has given notice of this amendment is present So the honourable member Mr. K. G. Govindan has no right to move it.

PRESIDENT : The amendment is ruled out of order.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN : Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

"In Clause 20, Sub-clause 1(1), delete "seven" in the second line and insert instead "ten"

I wish to point out that in the revised Bill one sentence contained in the original Bill is deleted. My submission is that that sentence may be included in the revised Bill. I do not know what exactly is the reason which prompted the members of the Select Committee to delete that sentence. The number has been reduced to seven.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : But that is not the amendment that we are at now.

PRESIDENT : It does not arise.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : Sir, in clause 20 (3), instead of 'ten members' 'eight members' may be substituted.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : I accept it.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

92. **MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI :**

In Clause 20 (4), for the words "It shall be competent for the Council to advise Our Government on its initiative or at the instance of Our Government", substitute "Our Government may call for the advice of the Council".

In that Clause it is said

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"It shall be Competent for the Council to advise Our Government....."

It more or less makes incompetent for the Government to call for an opinion if it is put as'

"It shall be competent for the Council to advise Our Government."

My amendment is;

"Our Government may call for the advice of the Council".

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI ; The necessity was felt this way No doubt when the Government wants to call for an opinion they may do so.

PRESIDENT : I think it would be better to omit Sub-clause(4) altogether.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : That may be done.

The proposal to omit Sub-clause (4) of clause 20 was accepted by the House.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : I move :—

In Clause 20 (8), delete the full stop after Government Gazette and add "at least for two months before they are put in force".

At the end of sub-clause (3) the words "at least for two months" should be inserted to indicate the duration of publication in the Government Gazette. As the Bill is, the alterations are to be put into force immediatly after publicateion in the Gazette. At least a period of two months may be allowed to pass before the altered schedule comes in to force.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : The schedule may altered at any time. It is the alteration that is to be published and not a draft. Hence the amendment is not in order.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : I mean.—

In Clause 20 (9), in line 2, between "compounds" and 'and" insert "according to all systems of medicine recognised by Our Government".

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI : It is better to leave it without mentioning it, because this rule exists in Madras.

PRESIDENT : As a matter of fact, how is it to be enforced ? Supposing that the list is imperfect or is not published, what is the penalty imposed on the Council ?

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR ; Under the present provision, a *mandamus* can be taken if they do not publish the list.

PRESIDENT : There was a very similar provision in regard to which under the University Act the Government was forced to do a certain thing. Suppose in the course of the next two or three years, the Council does not publish such a list. Then the argument will be that it is incapable of performance. The whole question is whether the House wants the provision or not.

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MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: The intention of the Clause was this. A book called "Pharmacopoeia" is to be published which will give all the information regarding the medicines in each system.

PRESIDENT: There is a publication, very recently made in Calcutta with regard to Ayurvedic drugs. There are one or two small books on the subject. But no one is comprehensive. It is a matter entirely for the House to decide.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: I think the sub-clause may be dropped.

The question that Sub-clause (9) of Clause 20 be omitted was put and carried.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: I move.

In Clause 20, add the following proviso:

"Provided however that in the performance of such duties and exercise of such powers and privileges by the Council, pertaining to the different systems of medicine, the majority opinion of the representatives of each system in the Council or if the number of representatives is only one, his opinions, shall prevail".

Clause 20 describes the duties, powers and privileges of the Council such as making regulations, making alterations in the regulations prescribing qualification and so on. In that Clause as submitted by the Legal Remembrancer it is stated that a separate board or committee will be constituted for each system of medicine in the Council and when such a committee is constituted for the management it is quite essential that the duties and powers vested with the general council with regard to management must be vested with the committee for the management of each system of medicine.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I have already stated that proper rules and regulations will be made.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AYYAR: I may be permitted to make one observation. It is certainly better to leave the matter to the discretion of the Council. Certainly the object is to advance and encourage every system. These are matters which require close consideration and deliberation. They will allocate their work so as to out-limit their functions by hard and fast rules. Let us leave all that to the rule-making powers.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL: The sub-clauses in clause 20 have to be re-numbered.

PRESIDENT: Yes, that will be done.

The question that Clause 20, as amended, shall form part of the Bill was put and carried.

Clause 20 as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 21.

The question that Clause 21 do stand part of the Bill was put and carried. The clause was added to the Bill.

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Clause 22.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI :

In Clause 22 (1) after sub-division (iv) insert the following :—

"(v) every practitioner whose name is on the list of practitioners recognised by the Director of Ayurveda in Travancore on the date this Act comes into force", and renumber the existing sub-division (v) as "(vi)"

My reason for the amendment is that there is now at least one correct list of of certain Medical Practitioners and that is the list of Ayurvedic Practitioners as recognised by the Ayurveda Department.

PRESIDENT : Is there such a list ?

RAO BAHADUR DR. S. TIRUMURTI : There is a list now for grant-in-aid practitioners and for recognised practitioners.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : There is no necessity for that Clause because every one in that register will come within one or other of the other clauses. No man will escape from coming within one of these clauses.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI : So long as their names are on the Department's list, they should not be called upon further to produce certificates from a Tahsildar or any other person authorised by Government in that behalf ?

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

MR. N. RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI : In Clause 22, sub-clause (1) proviso, substitute "the date on which this Act comes into force" for "commencement of this Act."

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : I have no objection to the amendment being accepted.

The amendment was accepted by the House.

MR. JOSEPH VITHAYATHIL : I move the following amendment :

In Clause 22, sub-clause (2) line 7, for the word "he" substitute the words "the applicant."

The pronoun cannot be "he."

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : I accept the amendment.

The amendment was put and carried.

The question that clause 22, as amended do stand part of the Bill was put and carried. The clause, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 23.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI ; I move the amendment to omit sub-clause (2) of clause 23. I consider it to be a very objectionable practice to permit a person to be registered in as many systems as he is eligible for. One may be qualified in the Siddha system ; he may also be qualified in the Ayurveda system. Similarly an allopathic doctor may also be qualified in the homeopathy system. If we take away the power of registration under one system, he will still have his registration in the other system, thereby nullifying the effect of the disqualification.

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RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: One man who is qualified as an allopath may be a dentist. If one is guilty of misconduct, he will be taken away from the whole register,—not only from Allopathy but also from Dentistry.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I do not press the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

The question that clause 23 do stand part of the Bill was put and carried. The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 24.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: I move the following amendment:

In clause 24, sub-clause (1) delete full stop at the end and add the following:

"With respect to qualified practitioners and Rs. 5 with respect to other practitioners."

In the Bill itself a clear distinction is drawn between qualified practitioners and other practitioners. The qualified practitioners are given certain privileges under the Bill. For instance, they alone can issue medical certificates and they only are entitled to hold appointments under the Government. Therefore my submission is that there must be a distinction in the fee for registration. The qualified practitioners may pay a fee of Rs. 10 and others Rs. 5.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I oppose the amendment on this ground. The unqualified practitioner also gets the right and status by being registered and in course of time such unqualified practitioners cease to exist at all.

The amendment was put and lost.

The question that clause 24 do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

Clause 25.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I move the following amendment:

In Clause 25, omit sub-section (2) and renumber sub-sections (3) and (4) as (2) and (3) respectively.

It is a contingent clause. Certain things must happen, then only this will come into force.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: It was intended as an illustration of the principle enunciated by the House. The question was as to who should be consulted. If for a particular system, there is a person in that locality belonging to that system then he must be consulted.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: If a person from Ponnani asks for registration, it will be impossible to consult anybody there.

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Sir, I move the following amendment:

Clause 25 (3) of the original Bill to be deleted. There is no harm in deleting this. It will only add to the value of the medical profession in the State.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I oppose it.

The amendment was put and lost.

The question that clause 25 do stand part of the Bill was put and carried. The clause was added to the Bill.

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Clauses 26 to 28.

The question that clauses 26 to 28 stand part of the Bill was put and carried. The clauses were added to the Bill.

Clause 29.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I move the following:

In Clause 29 (2) in line 2 after "shall" delete the comma and the words immediately following up to "registration."

My amendment is that the words "one year after his registration" should be deleted. Otherwise this would mean that he can go on doing whatever he likes during that period of one year.

MR. K. G KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: We have given one year's exemption. That is why it is put in there.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: The amendment may be accepted.

The amendment was put and carried.

The question that clause 29 as amended do stand part of the Bill was put and carried. The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 30.

The question that clause 30 do stand part of the Bill was then put and carried. The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 31.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I move the following amendment:

In Clause 31 (2), for "filed and shall be heard and decided" substitute "received and disposed of."

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: That would make the position ambiguous. I am prepared to delete the words "shall be filed and" from the sub-clause (2).

The former amendment was put and lost, while the proposal to delete the words 'shall be filed and' was accepted by the House.

The question that clause 31 as amended do stand part of the Bill was put and carried. The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 32.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I move the following amendment:

In Clause 32, for "31 (3)" substitute "31."

I do not find any particular need to have (3).

PRESIDENT: It is only a verbal alteration and the Legal Remembrancer will make the necessary amendment.

The amendment was accepted by the House.

The question that clause 32, as amended, stand part of the Bill was put and carried. The clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 33.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I move the following amendment:

In Clause 33, line 1, delete the words "if it seems fit and," and in line 3 for "enquiring," substitute "after inquiry."

These are only verbal changes.

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PRESIDENT: Yes, they are only verbal amendments which will be made by the Legal Remembrancer.

The amendments were accepted by the House.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I move the following amendment:

In Clause 33, in line 4, for "shall" substitute "may," and in line 6, between "about" and "be," insert "shall."

PRESIDENT: The amendment does not seem to be necessary.

The amendment was put and lost.

The question that clause 33 as amended do stand part of the Bill was put and carried. The clause was added to the Bill.

Clauses 34 and 35.

The question that clauses 34 and 35 stand part of the Bill was put and carried. The clauses were added to the Bill.

Clause 36.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: I move the amendment:

'In Clause 36, second proviso, delete 'or appeal.'

As amended the proviso will read:

'Provided further that this section shall not apply to any person who after having filed the application for registration is awaiting the decision of the Council or of Our Government in case of appeal, if such application is presented within a period of one year from the date on which this Act comes into force.'

Now, Sir, there is one difficulty with regard to this clause. That is about the date on which this Act comes into force. Amended sub-clause (3) to Clause 1 reads: 'The provisions of chapters I, II, III and IV shall come into force on such date or dates as Our Government may by notification in Our Government Gazette appoint.'

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: May I intervene? The whole of the second proviso has to be deleted as we have accepted the amendment to Clause 1.

PRESIDENT: I think so.

The proposal that the 2nd proviso to Clause 36 be deleted was accepted by the House.

The question that Clause 36 as amended do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

Clause 36 as amended was added to the Bill.

Clauses 37 to 39.

The question that Clauses 37 to 39 stand part of the Bill, was put and carried.

Clauses 37 to 39 were added to the Bill.

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: In Clause 40 sub-clause (1) (b) (iv), line 2, delete the words "an authority empowered" and the words "any institution registered with Government of India" and read the whole section.

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സർ, ഈ ബിൽ നിയമിതമായതിനുശേഷം തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറു അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഡിഗ്രിയോ, ഡിപ്ലമായോ, ലൈസൻസൊ, സർട്ടിഫിക്കറെറാ ഇല്ലാത്തവരും, ഷെഡ്യൂളിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ഏതെങ്കിലും സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും നൽകപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഡിഗ്രിയൊ, ഡിപ്ലമായൊ, ലൈസൻസൊ, സർട്ടിഫിക്കറെറാ ഇല്ലാത്തവരും അമേരിക്കയിലെ ജനറൽ കൌൺസിൽ ആഫ് മെഡിക്കൽ എഡ്യൂക്കേഷനാൽ അംഗീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഡിഗ്രിയോ ഡിപ്ലമായൊ, ലൈസൻസൊ, സർട്ടിഫിക്കറെറാ ഇല്ലാത്തവരും ഈ മൂന്നു തരത്തിലുമല്ലെങ്കിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറു അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതൊ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതൊ ആയ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളാൽ നൽകപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഡിഗ്രിയൊ ഡിപ്ലമായൊ, ലൈസൻസൊ, സർട്ടിഫിക്കറെറാ ഇല്ലാത്തവരും ഏതെങ്കിലും സംപ്രദായപ്രകാരമുള്ള ചികിത്സ നടത്തുന്നവരാണെന്നു കണിക്കുന്ന ഡാക്ടരെന്നൊ എച്ച്. റ്റി. ബി. എന്നൊ, എച്ച്. എം. ഡി. എന്നൊ മറെറാ ഉള്ള അക്ഷരങ്ങളൊ മുദ്രക്കപ്പേരുകളൊ അവരവരുടെ പേരുകളോടുകൂടി ചേർത്തു എഴുതാൻ പാടില്ലാ എന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഈ വകുപ്പിൽ വിവരിക്കുന്നതു്. ആക്ററു് നടപ്പിൽ വന്നതിനുശേഷം അപ്രകാരം വ്യവഹരിയാൽ ശിക്ഷാർഹവുമാണ്.

എന്നാൽ എനിക്കുപറയുവാനുള്ളതു് അലോപ്പതി, ഹോമിയോപ്പതി, ആയുർവേദം സിദ്ധവൈദ്യം എന്നീ വൈദ്യശാസ്ത്രങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ചികിത്സകളിൽ നല്ല പരിചയംകൊണ്ടും പരിശീലനംകൊണ്ടും പ്രാക്ടീസുകൊണ്ടും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടി പ്രയത്നിച്ചു അവരുടെ സുഖക്കേടുകൾ ഭേദമാക്കിയ അനേകം ഡാക്ടറന്മാരും വൈദ്യന്മാരും, മെഡിക്കൽ പ്രാക്ടീഷണർമാരും തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവർമ്മെൻറു റക്ഗ്നൈസ് ചെയ്ത ഒരു പരീക്ഷയേ ജയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത കാരണത്താൽ, ആക്ററു പാസ്സായശേഷം, ഇപ്പോൾ, പരിന മുമ്പും പിമ്പും എഴുതിവരുന്ന സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ എഴുതരുതെന്നും എഴുതിയാൽ ശിക്ഷിക്കുമെന്നും നിയമമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു് സങ്കടകരമാണെന്നാണു. അവർ ഉപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ബിരുതങ്ങളെ, ഏതെങ്കിലും സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. അവരുടെ ചികിത്സ ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനു തൃപ്തികൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പല പരീക്ഷായോഗ്യതക്കാരെയുംകാൾ അവർ ഭംഗിയായും ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായും പല അവസരങ്ങളിലായി ചികിത്സ നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടു. കാളേജുകളിൽ പഠിച്ചു സർട്ടിഫിക്കറു വാങ്ങിയില്ലെന്ന കാരണത്താൽ, അവരെ അവഹേളിക്കുന്നതു്, ആശാസ്യമായി തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

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[Mr. N. Narayana Kurup.]

അതുകൊണ്ടു ഏറിയകാലമായി പ്രാക്ടീസു ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഡാക്ടറന്മാരും വൈദ്യന്മാരും മെഡിക്കൽ പ്രാക്ടീഷണറന്മാരും ഈ ബിൽ പാസാക്കിയതിനുശേഷം ഡാക്ടർ എന്ന സ്ഥാനപ്പേരു വയ്ക്കുവാനോ, മറ്റു ബിരുദങ്ങളും പേരോടുകൂടി ചേർത്തു എഴുതുവാനോ എന്നു മാത്രമല്ലാ ഇന്നു തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന രീതിയിൽ ബോർഡ് എഴുതി വയ്ക്കുവാനൊ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെന്നുള്ളതു നിശ്ചയമാണ്. അല്ലാതെ, ഇപ്രകാരം തുടരുന്നപക്ഷം 100 രൂപാ വരെയുള്ള ശിക്ഷ അനുഭവിക്കുകയും വേണം.

സർ, ഇതു് എത്തരം മഹാപാപമാണ്. ഡാക്ടറന്മാർ എന്ന വിശ്വാസത്തിൽ യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവരെന്ന വിശ്വാസത്തിൽ അവരെകൊണ്ടു ചികിത്സിപ്പിച്ചു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു്, അവർ എം. ബി. ബി. എസ്. എന്നും എൽ. എം. പി. എന്നും മറ്റും എഴുതി വച്ചിരുന്നതൊക്കെ എടുത്തു കളയണമെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ മുമ്പു അവർ അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്തിരുന്നതു് ജനങ്ങളെ കളിപ്പിക്കാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണെന്നാണു് അവർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. എന്നു മാത്രമല്ലാ അപ്രകാരമുള്ളവരിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വലിയ അവജ്ഞക്കും കാരണമായിത്തീരും. ഇന്നത്തെ ഈ നിയമം അനുസരിച്ചു് അധികംപേരും അവർ ഇപ്പോൾ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായ സ്ഥാനങ്ങളും മറ്റുള്ള അക്ഷരങ്ങളും എല്ലാം തിരിച്ചെടുക്കേണ്ടിവരും. അതിനാൽ ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ അമൻറുമെൻറു പാസാക്കണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: അവർ ഇപ്പോൾ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥാനം ശരിയാണെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു് തിരിച്ചെടുക്കണമെന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: ശരിയാണെങ്കിൽ എടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ നിയമം നടപ്പിലായാൽ പലരുടേയും സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ തിരിച്ചെടുക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: അവർ ഇപ്പോൾ വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ കള്ളമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെങ്കിൽ തിരിച്ചെടുക്കുന്നതല്ലെ നല്ലതു്?

MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: അവർ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മെത്തഡിൽ മാത്രമേ കള്ളമുള്ളു. ഈ കള്ളങ്ങളെല്ലാം മാറണമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാൽ അതു അത്ര സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലാ. നമ്മിൽ എല്ലാം പലമാതിരി പല കള്ളത്തരങ്ങളും കാണാം. അതെല്ലാം മാറ്റി മാത്രമേ സഭയിൽ ഹാജരാകാവു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ സ്നേഹിതനു രസിക്കുമോ?

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MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: I second the amendment made by Mr. Narayana Kurup. In fact, though penalties may be necessary, for reform we must certainly proceed by very slow steps. The severity of punishments, made even with the best of motives, will have its repercussions upon society and make the successful working of the Bill a most difficult problem. We have in Clause 36.

"No practitioner other than a practitioner registered under this Act shall practise or hold himself out, whether directly or by implication, as practising any system of medicine, surgery or midwifery."

I believe it is sufficient protection for the public against the danger of being cheated by quacks. Why should we go further and say, that because a man holds a title, he must be punished, etc? I had a friend of mine, who had not passed the M. A. examination. His names was M. A. Gopalan, and he called himself "Gopalan, M. A." Just because he used his initials after his name, are we to say that he is punishable?

PRESIDENT: There was a rather startling case when a gentleman used the C. S. I. after his name when it rightly ought to come to the left, and then there was a question of whether he had a certificate to that effect. (Laughter.)

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Yes, yes. Let us not, in our over-anxiety to regulate and organize, step into domains which will not be easy to practise. After all let a gentleman with, say, a Homeopathic degree, call himself whatever he likes, but are we going to allow him to practise? If a man calls himself a doctor without registering himself and begins to practise medicine, by the very fact that he has begun to practise, he will fall into our cultches, and then we can give him the treatment that he deserves. Let us proceed by slow degrees, so that those people will realise later on, that they cannot legitimately have any ground for complaint. In this view, I am very glad to support the motion.

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: It is a very important matter according to me. Now we have arranged for a good system of registration. There is no need to add insult to injury. I may say, Sir, it is only those who have passed the M. D. who can call themselves doctors, but have we not got those who have passed the L. M. S., and the L. M. P. examinations calling themselves doctors? And in our country we find the word 'Tirumeni' used to address Nambudiris as well as those belonging to the Royal family. In the same way we find that Swami is used to address other persons whom it is not strictly correct to address thus. What is the meaning of saying that all these titles should not be used? May I entreat the Assembly to allow these people who are already calling themselves doctors, to go on calling themselves so. Let us allow it for this generation. We need not take away that unnecessarily.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: I do not think the principle of the Bill has been understood. Nobody prevents any person being called a doctor by somebody else. There are so many titles used now-a-days like the F. R. C. H., M. S. H. and so on. These things should be

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[Rao Bahadur Dr. T. S. Tirumurti.]

stopped and must be stopped. We do not want them to use titles which are unauthorised by any Government and are not issued by any registered body.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Sir, is the title of a doctor so very sacred that it should be protected at all costs? I am only pointing out that there is already a provision that medicine should not be practised without registration.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: The object of the Bill is also not to allow people to hoodwink the public by assuming bogus titles.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: I am afraid my friends are making a mistake. Under this Clause, nobody who calls himself a doctor is penalised. Only when he assumes titles, he is punished. For instance, supposing I call myself K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai, M. A, M, L. when I do not actually have that title, I am punishable. There is no objection to one's calling himself a doctor or thirumeni or swami.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: Even the Penal Law has not gone so far as to say that calling oneself all these is punishable.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: I want to ask the honourable Legal Remembrancer one question. Supposing his name at present is K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai M. A., M. L., and if any provision in any legislation of this kind were to disentitle him from using that title again, will it not go against his prestige, which he has enjoyed till now?

PRESIDENT: Take his name itself. His name is K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai, K. G. is the highest order of the British Empire. Supposing he is called Kunjukrishna, Pillai K. G., has that the connotation usually associated with that title?

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Let those who have the title use the titles. Let them not be asked to take off their hats.

MR. K. S. SEBASTIAN: (*Changanacherry cum Peermade*): I oppose the amendment. A certain set of people have been allowed to blackmail the public by arrogating to themselves titles which they do not deserve to possess. We are legislating for the betterment of the medical profession and if we are not going to eradicate this evil, where are we leading to? Therefore, my submission is that these dishonest persons who use false titles which are not theirs by right or which they do not deserve, must not be allowed to continue using them.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I know whether such a prohibition does not act as a bar on persons who were practising that profession till now?

MR. K. S. SEBASTIAN: But it is only now that we are taking cognisance of it as per the proposed legislation.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: The Ayurvedic physicians of Travancore do not assume such bogus titles and there is no registered association or private institution anywhere in the State for conferring titles. Only in the case of the Homeopathic profession, such titles can be found.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

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MR. N. NARAYANA KURUP: Sir, I demand a poll.

A poll was taken with the following result.

AYES—27.

1 Mr. M. Bhaskaran Nair
2 Mr. K. Dominic Joseph
3 Mr. S. Govinda Pillai
4 Mr. C. Jebamony Nadar
5 Mr. Kannanthodath Janardhanan Nair
6 Mr. C. M. Joseph
7 Mr. K. P. Kochukora Tharakan
8 Mr. Kaviyoor K. K. Kochukunju
9 Mr. Thamarappallil Kochuthommen
10 Mr. A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan
11 Mr. Thariathu Kunjithommen
12 Mr. P. Kunjukrishan
13 Mr. K. Kunju Panickar
14 Mr. Varkala K. Madhavan
15 Mr. P. V. Mathai Chemparathy
16 Sahib Bahadur P. S. Mahomed
17 Mr. N. Narayana Kurup
18 Mr. S. Narayana Pillai
19 Mr. P. Narayana Pillai
20 Mr. M. R. Narayana Pillai
21 Mr. Codiveetil C. Ramankunju
22 Mr. M. Ramiah Pillai
23 Mr. C. Ramaswami Nadar
24 Mr. M. Sivathanu Pillai
25 Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar
26 Mr. G. Velu Pillai
27 Sadasyatilaka T. K. Velu Pillai

NOES—30.

1 Mr. Kottalil P. Abraham
2 Mr. P. C. Adichan
3 Sahib Bahadur V. Chandamiah
4 Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
5 Srimati K. Devaki Antharjanam
6 Mr. E. E. Pandarathil
7 Mr. M. L. Janardhana Pillai
8 Mr. Joseph Vithayathil
9 Mr. K. C. Karunakaran
10 Mr. T. C. Kesava Pillai
11 Mr. T. T. Kesava Sastri
12 Mr. Murukkumpuzha V. Kunjukrishnan
13 Sahib Bahadur M. K. Mackar Pillai
14 Mr. K. R. Narayanan
15 Mr. R. Narayanan Nambootiri
16 Srimati T. Narayani Amma
17 Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai
18 Mr. K. S. Sebastian
19 Mr. P. Sivarama Pillai
20 Mr. Puilyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
21 Rajyasevapravina G. Parameswaran Pillai
22 Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai
23 Mr. A. Lakshmi Narayana Ayyar
24 Dr. S. John
25 Mr. C. P. Gopala Panicker
26 Mr. I. C. Chacko
27 Mr. P. G. Narayanan Unnithan
28 Mr. A. S. Damodaran Asan
29 Mr. K. Madhava Knrup
30 Dr. H. Parameswaran

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NEUTRALS—5.

1	Mr. K. G. Govindan	4	Mr. Sahib Bahadur H. O. L. Marikar
2	Mr. D. C. Joseph		
3	Mr. N. R. Krishnan	5	Mr. N. Veloo Achari

PRESIDENT: For the amendment 27; against the amendment 80; neutrals 5. The amendment is lost.

The question that Clause 40 stand part of the Bill was put and carried. The clause was added to the Bill.

Clauses 41 to 44.

The question that clauses 41 to 44 do stand part of the Bill was put and carried. The clauses were added to the Bill.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir I move the following Amendment:—

"In the schedule A, item No. 1, line 1, between the words "any" and "degree" insert the word 'medical'."

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The question that Schedule A as amended do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

Schedule A was added to the Bill.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir I move the following amendment:

"In schedule B, add as item No. 5.
'—The Diplomas or Certificates issued by the All Travancore Sidha Vaidya Sangham, Munchira'."

In view of what has already transpired I think I need not make a speech. The Institution is in existence for some years. Our Dewan himself has opened the schools attached to this Sangham and some successful students received their Certificates from his own hands. The Bill recognises certain qualifications for all other systems but not for "Siddha". The Tamil Nad mainly relies on the Siddha system for medical help. The Ayurvedic Department and Government have not so far opened any School to teach this system. I hope therefore that the amendment would be accepted.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: All that I can say at the moment is that it cannot be immediately included in the schedule.

PRESIDENT: For instance, take the Tibi College in Delhi. There is difference of opinion about it. That issues diplomas. I was asked to deliver a convocation address. There are certain things that I know of. But when there are institutions not known to any of us, no word could be said of them. The question is whether it is worthwhile to tag on institutions of unknown character. But I am guided by the opinion of the House in these matters.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: Almost all the institutions that are mentioned in the schedule have been recognised by other Governments as well. In view of that, I have no objection to that school being recognised.

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PRESIDENT: All that I can say about the Tibi institution is, when I was there, I was given a certain amount of literature on the subject. The teachers I found there were also well qualified in that system and the number of persons studying were found to be normal. In passing, I may say that there were as many people in that college as there are in other colleges.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: Sir, however, this question may be left to the medical council to decide.

MR. T. C. KESAVA PILLAI: സർ, സിദ്ധവൈദ്യം പുതുതായി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ മുഞ്ചിറ ഒരു സിദ്ധവൈദ്യാശ്രമം സ്ഥാപിച്ച് അഭ്യസനം നടത്തി വരുന്നുണ്ട്. ആ സ്ഥാപനം അതിന്റെ പൂർണ്ണമായ വളർച്ചയെ പ്രാപിച്ചിട്ടില്ല; പ്രാപിക്കുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കാൻ ന്യായവും കാണുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഇവണ്മെന്റിൽ നിന്നും മെയവായി വേണ്ട ധനസഹായം ചെയ്ത് അതിനെ ഒരു റെക്കഗ്നൈസ്ഡ് ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂഷൻ ആക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറുവക ആയുർവേദകോളേജിൽ ഒരു ചെയർ ഇതിനു വേണ്ടി ഓപ്പൺ ചെയ്താലും തരക്കേടില്ല. ഏതാണ്ട് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. അയ്യായിരം രൂപാ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഈ സ്ഥാപനത്തിനായി നടത്തി സഹായിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ പ്രത്യേകം അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. അതു ശരിയായി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തതു ധനദൗർല്ലഭ്യം കൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ൫൦൦൦ രൂപ എങ്കിലും മുലധനമായി കൊടുത്തു സിദ്ധവൈദ്യത്തെ അത്മാർത്ഥമായി സഹായിക്കേണ്ടതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ കടമയാണ്. ആ സ്ഥാപനം ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു കൊച്ചുകുഞ്ഞു മാത്രമാണ്. അതിനെ പുഷ്ടിയായി വളർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു വരേണ്ട ചുമതല നമുക്കുണ്ട്. ഞാൻ മി: ജഫ്രമണിനാടാരുടെ പ്രമേയത്തെ പൂർണ്ണമായി അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI: I beg to second the amendment. In this connection I would draw the attention of the Chair as well as the Government to Schedule D where it is seen included the 'Nair Hospital, Dental College, Bombay' for purposes of qualification in Dentistry. Sir, nobody knows anything, I dare say, about this institution. All that is reported about it, is only that it was a chemist and druggist shop in Bombay. Dr. Tirumurti also could not throw any further light on it. Well, that is included in the schedule. Whereas the All Travancore Siddha Vaidya Sanghom, Munchira is not included in the schedule and Dr. Tirumurti says it will not be included. Why, I ask, this institution at Munchira is the only one of its kind in the whole of Travancore, nay in the whole of Tamil Nadu, imparting tuition in Siddha treatment. It has been in existence for the last over 7 years. It is backed up by the Tamilian section of the people of

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[Mr. M. Sivatanu Pillai.]

Travancore. Some time back, the Dewan visited the institution and distributed certificates of merit to successful students. It has a 3 years course. Its curriculum has been appreciated by the All-India Siddha Sanghom in British India and also been adopted in their institutions. The Travancore Government also has given recognition. Sir, to include this institution in the schedule has now become a matter of encouragement to this Tamil system. Yet, Dr. Tirumurti would include the unknown Nair Dental College, Bombay but not this known recognised institution at Munchira close by. He wants further inspection and scrutiny of this institution. Sir, it has been inspected and closely studied by competent experts from outside and appreciation has been expressed.

RAO BAHADUR T. S. TIRUMURTI: I did not say any further scrutiny is necessary.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI: Well. What else does he want? It had a scrutiny once by competent persons. I cannot understand why the same institution should be scrutinised again.

PRESIDENT: I do not think there need be much discussion, because it may be that this Siddha Sanghom is a reputed institution and that it is favoured by a section of the community in the south. Its reputation may be strengthened by reason of recognition. But if it is found that it does not justify any of the concessions granted to it, there are provisions in the Bill to take away the concessions. I do not know, therefore, whether we should spend much time over this matter.

The amendment was put to vote and carried.

The question that Schedule B as amended do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

The question that Schedule C do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

Schedule C was added to the Bill.

SCHEDULE D

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Sir, I move—

"In Schedule D, after "Nair Hospital, Dental College, Bombay" add the following:—

(*d*) the American College of Dental Science, Madras.

(*e*) the International Institute, Aligarh (U. P.)".

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI: Sir, I have seen that American institution which is housed near the Hindu Office via Mount Road, Madras. That is giving regular tuition and I myself have seen that.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Sir, there are many institutions in Travancore have obtained the services of that American College. My submission is that persons who get themselves qualified from that institution, should be entitled to call themselves doctors.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

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Schedule E.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Sir, I move

"In Schedule E, add after "America" or degrees or diploma obtained from (i) The Calcutta Homeopathic College and Hospital. Calcutta; (ii) The Central Homeopathic College, Calcutta; (iii) The Bengal Allens Homeopathic College; (iv) Dunham's College Calcutta."

PRESIDENT: Does the honourable member know any of these institutions?

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Yes, Sir. All these are given in the Baroda Medical Practitioner's Bill. In Indore also it is the same. There is also the fact that our medical council should have qualified medical men in all branches of medicine. Qualifications are given for Allopathic systems as also for certain other systems. So far as Homeopathy is concerned, there are no such qualifications prescribed. Hence my amendment.

PRESIDENT: Let the honourable member look into the schedule and be contented with what is given there. "All qualifications which may be recognised by the Government of Travancore, the British Indian Provinces or the General Medical Council of Great Britain or America" is the the text of the Schedule. Much to my shame I must say that I have never heard of this array of institutions. If proper evidence is produced as to their capacity for qualifying persons, I have no doubt they will be recognised by this Government. The honourable member, Mr. Kunjukrishnan, might have heard of these colleges. To me it appears this is a tall order. Anyway I am at the disposal of the House.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Sir, I support the amendment. I myself have tabled such an amendment. I have studied about these institutions very well. I submit that I have been in this college—The Calcutta Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, 265-266, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. It has got a building of its own.

PRESIDENT: When was it started?

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: In 1885. I have got a prospectus of that college. "The Premier Public Homeopathic College in India with its own Hospital containing at present 85 beds, aided by the Corporation of Calcutta, affording facilities for Clinical Demonstration to its students. With the completion of the New Annexe, there will be a further addition about 16 beds bringing the total number of beds in the Hospital to 101.

The prospectus gives the curriculum of studies. The curriculum of study has been enlarged and has covered the entire field of a liberal Medical Education and includes Anatomy, Physiology Pathology, Bacteriology, Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene, Physics, Chemistry and other collateral branches of Medical Science besides Homeopathic Materia Medica. Therapeutics, Homeopathic Philosophy and Repertory."

SADASYATILAKA T. K. VELU PILLAI: May I know whether any particular gentleman has signed the prospectus?

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MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: The prospectus is signed. I shall read an extract from the visitors book kept in the hospital.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member says that he has documents in his possession which would show that the hospital was started more than 55 years ago and that it has specialised in Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Bacteriology, etc. The question for the House to consider is whether this hospital should be included in the schedule.

RAO BAHADUR DR. T. S. TIRUMURTI: I think the various colleges which are mentioned here may be referred to the Medical Council. They will find out whether they should be included or not.

MR. E. SUBRAMONIA AIYAR: We know that it is an indigenous thing. We know its genesis and there are other institutions elsewhere coming up for recoguition. We have to get materials to come to the conclusion whether it is an institution which requires recognition or not. This is a matter which should be considered by the committee.

PRESIDENT: The only question that the House will now vote upon is whether this particular institution shall be included in the schedule or whether the question shall be considered by the Medical Council.

The motion was put and lost.

Schedule (E) was put and carried.

MR. M. R. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I move that the word "(Reverse)" in Form III may be deleted.

PRESIDENT: Yes, that may be done.

The motion was put and carried.

Preamble and Title.

The question that the Preamble and Title do form part of the bill was put and carried.

The Preamble and Title were added to the bill.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I move that in sub-clause 1 of Clause (1) after the figure '111', the figure '9' may be inserted.

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I move that the bill be passed.

MR. A. LAKSHMINARAYANA AYYAR: I second it.

The motion was put and carried.

The bill was passed.

PRESIDENT: A certain number of amendments have been accepted. The Legal Remembrancer will undoubtedly take the necessary care to see that these amendments are put in their proper places. He has got the power of correcting obvious mistakes, if any.

The House will now adjourn and meet again to-morrow at 12 noon.

The House adjourned at 6-10 P. M.

B. PARAMU,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

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